The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO. 420.

WASHINGTON.

The Canvass in Mississippi Closed.

Dent's Strength in Gen. Ames' Weakness.

Senator Morton Urges the Recognition of Cuban Belligerency

Without Unnecessary Delay.

Distribution of Currency in the South and West.

Gen. Belknap Running Two Machines.

The Contest for Senator in Minnesota.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE CANVASS IN MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Judge Dent arrived here to-day from Mississippi. He says that both his opponent, General Alcorn, and himself are greatly fatigued with the severe campaign they have undergone, and that they mutually agreed to close the canvass, after speaking jointly at forty meetings. Alcorn has, therefore, gone home for rest, and Dent comes to his home in Washington. The election takes place on the 30th instant. Dent is confident of being elected Governor by thirty thousand majority. He relies very much on the excitement against Gen. Ames for strength, and says there is no doubt that Ames said he would carry the State for the Radicals if he had to march his soldiers through it. There are dozens of affidavits here to prove that he publicly made such a declaration. Dent called at the White House to-night and had a long talk with the President. He will not return to Mississippi until after the election.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Senator Morton had a long interview with the President to-day, and discussed matters of public interest. The subject of the recognition of the Cubans was brought to the attention of the President, and he was urged to acknowledge belligerent rights to Cuba. The Senator combats the theory that Congress had anything to do with the matter, and urged the President to take action without unnecessary delay.

EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENCY.

The President did not indicate what course the administration would adopt in view of the unequal distribution of the currency and the scarcity which continues in the South and West. Secretary Boutwell is maturing a plan which he believes will make a more equal distribution without injury to any class, and without increasing the volume of circulation.

GEN. BELKNAP

is still engaged in the settling of his revenue account, and keeps up his intercourse with the bureau.

IMITATION GREENBACKS.

A proprietor of a business house in this city has been arrested for circulating business cards having the appearance in a slight degree of the greenbacks. The case comes up for trial on Thursday.

THE MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP.

Letters received here from a high source in Minnesota state that the contest for Senator in place of Norton is becoming interesting, and that the prize lies between ex-Senator Wilkinson, now a Representative, and ex-Representative Windom.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary Boutwell has appointed Seth H. Cooke and Edward S. Butler Internal Revenue Gaugers for the Second Ohio District.

[To the Associated Press.]

FAVORABLE MENTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Ex-Representative Martin F. Conway, of Kansas, is favorably mentioned for Circuit Judge under the new bill for the Judicial District including Iowa, Kansas and Missouri.

BOUTWELL'S BOND PURCHASES.

Assistant Secretary Richardson, First Controller Taylor and First Auditor Smith were engaged in counting all the bonds purchased by Secretary Boutwell. Up to November 1st $17,844,500 had been purchased on account of the Sinking Fund and $45,000,000 as special purchase, subject to future action of Congress.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In the Supreme Court to-day in a case from the Supreme Court of Alabama Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court, holding that a State has power to tax the sale of all goods imported from the different States, provided the tax does not discriminate as to such goods but is general in its character, applying as well to similar productions of the State laying the tax. Justice Nelson dissented.

In the Recide case the judgment of the Court of Claims was effected, giving Recide $4,000 as commission on the purchase of horses for Gen. Fremont.

THE TURF.

Chickasaw Jockey Club.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.—Owing to a steady rain during the day the attendance at the opening race of the Chickasaw Jockey Club was small, and the track heavy.

Inauguration Post Stake, for all ages, two miles and repeat; subscription $50, play or pay. Second horse to save stake; Club adds $500.

E. A. Smith's ch. h. Victory, 5 years old, by Uncle Vic...dist
George Cadwallader's ch. h. Helmbold...1 1
Bacon & Hellane's b. g. Corsican...2 2
Time—3:49, 3:50.

Buford, Crouse, Chappel, Jackson & Co., Richards & Kilgour paid forfeits. Corsican was the favorite at odds of three to one until after the first heat, when Helmbold sold two to one.

Bradley Stake, for two-year-olds, mile out. $25, p. p.; club adds $300.
A. Buford's b. c. Lynchburg...1
George Cadwallader's b. c. Hamburg...2
Time, 1:51.

Fourteen paid forfeits in this race. Hamburg was favorite at two to one.

Fashion Course.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—In the trot at Fashion Course to-day, Topsey beat Louisa, the latter taking the first two heats and the former the following three. Best time, 2:37¾. Village Girl beat Dan three straight heats in another match. Best time, 2:45¾.

CLEVELAND.

A Reverend Bar-keeper Shoots a Councilman—Woman's Rights Meeting.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 8.—A shooting affair occurred in this city this afternoon between Balthasar Lied, a member of the City Council from the Fifth ward, and Rev. William Schmitt. The latter, who was minister in the Lutheran church, quit preaching some three months ago, and opened a lager-beer saloon. He was visited by Councilman Lied, and they spent some time in social chat and drinking. Lied finally got up to leave, when Schmitt went to the bar, got a pistol, and deliberately fired at Lied. The shot struck below the under lip, passed through and crushed the jaw in a terrible manner, but not fatal. Schmitt didn't offer to fire again, but rushed off and took strychnine. He was arrested and lodged in prison.

At a meeting here to-night a committee of ladies was appointed to make arrangements for the National Woman's Rights Convention, to be held here on the 24th.

PITTSBURG.

Wife Murder—Presbyterian Reunion.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 8.—Mrs. Isabella Campbell, residing on Fifth avenue, near Soho bridge, was brutally murdered by her husband, Thos. Campbell, an express driver, some time last night. The murderer surrendered himself to the Mayor this morning, and stated his wife died from falling down the stairs. On examination the body of Mrs. Campbell was found to be covered with gashes, she having evidently been beaten to death by a poker. Neighbors testified to his having quarrelled with her during the night.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church assembles in this city on next Wednesday. The question of uniting the several branches of the Presbyterian Church will be discussed.

THE WEST.

Small-Pox Decimating the Gros Ventre Indians.

FORT BENTON, MONTANA, Nov. 8.—A special messenger to Gen. Sully, Indian Superintendent, reports the deaths among the Gros Ventre Indians from small pox number 500, or half the entire tribe. They are committing suicide by blowing their brains out with revolvers. The whites have taken the disease in a form of a light varioloid, but no fatal cases are reported. Dead bodies of Indians strew the road from the Yorks to Mill river. They demand the Indian Agent to act as Meditator with the Great Spirit to stop the disease.

Anthracite Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The anthracite coal production last week amounted to 333,711 tons, an increase from the previous week of upward of 67,000 tons.

New Hampshire Constabulary Law.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8.—The constabulary law is to be submitted to a popular vote to-morrow. The vote will be light.

NASHVILLE.

The Constitutional Convention Bill in the Senate—Senator Cooper's Amendment—Nashville and Decatur R. R.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 8.—The Constitutional Convention bill was discussed in the Senate at some length to-day. The proposition at issue was that submitted by the minority of the Judiciary Committee proposing that the amendment to the Constitution be submitted by the Legislature directly to the people and dispense altogether with the convention. The author of this proposition is Edmund Cooper, brother of the Senator elect, and he proposes defending it to-morrow in an elaborate speech. His idea is that the proposed convention might go to extreme, if not revolutionary, lengths if not controlled by any restraints, and that the safer and more conservative plan would be to carry out the needed reforms in the manner recommended in his report.

It can be stated now that his proposition will have very few backers, and will have no possible chance of being carried out. It is possible that the Senate will amend the House bill by restricting the action of the Convention within certain bounds; but even if it does the very best legal minds contend that the Constitutional Convention can't be controlled by legislative restraints. The amount of the whole business will be that the Convention will meet untrammeled regardless of legislative buncomb, and although at liberty to attempt any and all sorts of reforms and changes of the organic law, there will be enough of the solid and conservative element in the body to keep its action within healthy restraint. The convention will generally be composed of the ablest and most influential men in the State.

There was no quorum in the House to-day.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad will be held here to-morrow. The report of President Sloss shows the net earnings of last year to have been $207,933. The total debt of the road foots up to $378,900. The excess of liabilities over total means is within a fraction of three millions. The report shows that the connections of the road toward Montgomery are being vigorously pushed forward.

EVANSVILLE.

Serenade to Gen. Breckinridge—Convicts for Frankfort.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 8.—The people of Henderson tender a serenade to John C. Breckinridge to-night, and have employed the Crescent City Silver Band, of this city, to make the music.

Major Hall passed through to-night, having in custody James Barker and Ben. Fere, convicted of several felonies in the U. S. Court at Paducah, and sentenced to the penitentiary nine years each.

CINCINNATI.

Escape of a Burglar—Defrauding Creditors—Thayer's Circus—Tobacco Seizures—Taxes, etc.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—Charles Clayton, in jail, indicted for burglary, escaped this afternoon by cutting the rivets of his cell door.

United States Marshal Hickenlooper sent a deputy to Mattoon, Illinois, on Thursday and seized five thousand dollars worth of goods hidden there, the property of Clark & Bros, Cincinnati, who are bankrupts. The Sheriff of Coles county, Illinois, had attached said goods for a claim of $3,000, which will be heard there in February.

The Court has directed that Thayer's circus should sell in a lump to-morrow for not less than $30,000.

Collector Weitzel, of the Second district, on Saturday and to-day, seized the tobacco establishments of J. T. Williamson, Henderson, and Andrew Thorpe, all three charged with the fraudulent use of stamps.

The taxes collected in the First district for October on cigars and tobacco, amount to $79,956, being 33 per cent. above last year in the same month.

The Mercantile Library opened reading-rooms to-day.

ST. LOUIS.

The Stonewall Investigation—Free Trade Meeting—A League to be Organized.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Captain Shaw was examined to-day by the Stonewall investigating committee. He said that when he reached the wreck the day following the fire, both wheel-houses were standing, and he thought, from the position of things, that many persons could have remained on the boat some time after the fire broke out.

To a question whether he, being in Capt. Washington's situation on the night of the fire, would have stopped his boat, he replied that he was present to state facts, not give opinions. He would, however, give his opinion outside of the committee room, if desired.

Ed. Fulker on, one of the pilots of the Stonewall, was also examined, but his testimony was similar to his account published the day following the disaster.

The Free Traders held a meeting in the Mercantile Library Hall to-night, which was well attended. The audience was addressed by Professor Perry, General Brinkerhoff, and Mahlon Sands. Lieutenant Governor Stanard presided, and Mayor Cole, Hon. G. A. Finkelnburg, and Hon. Erastus Wells, Congressmen from this city, were officers of the meeting. Professor Perry delivered an address, and brought a great array of facts to prove his positions, which were heartily applauded.

He pronounced the assertion of G. B. Stebbins, at the protectionists' meeting in Detroit on Saturday night, that free trade had reduced one in twenty of the population of England to pauperism, one of the most audacious statements ever made, the truth being that before the adoption of free trade in that country one in eleven of the people were paupers, while now the rate is only one in twenty. He also stated, on the authority of John Bright, that free trade had increased wages in England 20 per cent.

Gen. Brinkerhoff pronounced the free trade league the best charity in the country, as it will lift untold burdens from the poor and make it easier for every man to earn an honest living. Protection, he said, pillages the people, and should be condemned by every philanthropist in the land.

Mr. Sands explained the constitution of the Free Trade League, asserted its non-partisan character, and made an earnest appeal to the audience to form a free trade league here.

A motion was made to that effect, which carried amid much applause. A committee was appointed, with Lieut. Gov. Stanard as chairman, to prepare a plan of organization, which will be submitted at a called meeting.

MEMPHIS.

The Insurance Business—Gin-house Burned.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.—A meeting of the officers of the various insurance companies was held here to-day to take action against the passage of the insurance bill now before the Legislature, which requires the deposit of $100,000 of every company doing business in this State. A petition against its passage was prepared for the signatures of property-holders and business men.

The gin-house of Thomas Hall, in Tipton county, was burned on Saturday night, together with a lot of cotton. Loss $3,000; no insurance.

MEXICO.

Disastrous Flood in Yucatan—A Cemetery Washed Away.

MERIDA, YUCATAN, Oct. 26, via Havana, Nov. 8.—A disastrous inundation occurred in the vicinity of this city, causing heavy damages to property. Several lives were lost. The town of Mutinchoc was completely destroyed. The roads in the country are impassable on account of heavy rocks carried by the current and lodged in the highways. The cemetery was washed away and many corpses and skeletons found floating in the water. The flood at last accounts was decreasing.

CUBA.

Cholera and Yellow Fever—Arrival of More Troops.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Intelligence is received from interior towns that the cholera still prevails at Puerto Principe. Yellow fever has appeared.

A steamer arrived to-day from Spain with a battalion of troops.

Marine Disasters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The schooner Titan, with a cargo of wheat, was wrecked on the morning of the 5th, near Pentwater, Lake Michigan. Eight lives are reported lost. No further particulars have been received.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 8.—The barks Homer, Nelson, Flying Mist, and Tanner, and the schooner C. H. Ward, bound down, laden with grain, have arrived here disabled, with loss of canvass and cargoes somewhat damaged. They await orders from their owners.

The bark Naomi is ashore near Manistee, Lake Michigan. Total loss. The Captain's wife and one seaman were drowned.

The bark City of Painesville, with coal, went ashore full of water in the same vicinity, but may be got off. Crew saved.

OSWEGO, Nov. 8.—A gale of considerable severity, accompanied with flurries of snow, has prevailed here since Saturday night. Several disasters have occurred to the shipping. The schooner Annexation went ashore at Sackett's harbor and is going to pieces. The schooner Heathen Bell, with barley for Toledo, is ashore at Wellington, out. The schooner Jesse McDonald, with peas for Oswego, sunk at Consecon, out. The schooner Onward, with lumber from Toledo for Ogdensburg, arrived at Port Colborne with a loss of her foresail and boat leaking badly.

Fires.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8.—A fire occurred at two o'clock Sunday morning in the premises occupied by Bondburn & Co., wholesale grocers. Loss about thirty thousand dollars; insured.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—A fire occurred to-day in the sash and blind factory of Campbell & Atkinson, corner Twenty-fourth and Green streets; loss $15,000.

BURLINGTON, VT., Nov. 8.—The Lake House and Noyes' block were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $75,000; mostly insured. One man, J. D. Fisk, was fatally, and nine others more or less injured by falling walls. The employes of the hotel lost all their clothing, and the guests considerable of theirs.

GARDINER, ME., Nov. 8.—The city High School building was totally destroyed by fire yesterday.

NEW YORK.

The Spring Valley Mystery Concluded.

District Attorney Pratt as Herodias.

Diabolical, Unearthly and Ghoul-like Conception.

The Erie Railroad Strikers.

Critical Condition of Commercial Affairs.

Condition of the Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

A MODERN HERODIAS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Intense indignation is manifested throughout the State at the conduct of a District Attorney in Rockland county. He has prostituted the sacred name of justice and created a feeling of abhorrence among all men by a fiendish act. In the condemned cell of the new city jail, in Rockland county, N. Y., a young man wearily rocks backward and forward in a rickety chair waiting his execution for murder. His name is Antoine Maurer, an Alsatian, convicted of the murder of Joachim Fuerter, and he will be hanged on the 9th of December. The murder was a brutal one and created great excitement through the country. From its nature it became known as the Spring Valley mystery. A large reward was offered and detective officers succeeded in arresting Maurer in Brooklyn. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung. The man never confessed his guilt up to the termination of the trial, and has not done so properly since. The District Attorney, W. C. Pratt, a Radical, appointed by Governor Fenton to fill a vacancy, bethought him of a scheme so diabolical, so unearthly, so ghoul-like in its fiendish conception, that its very mention fills the heart of every sensitive person with disgust and abhorrence. He conceived the idea of forcing a confession from the unfortunate prisoner by placing before him suddenly the head of the murdered man, which had been preserved for identification. The scheme was put in practice. One day Maurer asked leave to wash his hands somewhere, as there was no water in his cell. He was told to go to the adjoining cell where there was a bucket. He entered the cell, watched by the Radical District Attorney, and bent down to dip his hands into the pail. Maurer gave a shriek of fear. There, floating on the surface of the water, was the head—the contracted face looking into his; the glassy eyes glaring at him as if yet in the agony of death; the waxen lips curled as if in pain and the white, gleaming teeth clenched together. He started back in surprise, in fear, in madness and rushed from that charnel house of death. Again and again the same ordeal was gone through until the unhappy man made two or three confessions, in which insanity is clearly discernible. In his sleepless nights the ghastly head came before him in his lonely cell; it haunted him in his dreams, and appalled his senses, until his brain racked with terror, and he leaped from his bed stark, staring mad. This is no fancy picture. It is stern reality, and the work of District Attorney Pratt, the Herodias of to-day, who watches the effect the exhibition of a dead man's head will have on a human being, in order to satisfy his own morbid curiosity, has, by his action in this case, raised a feeling of disgust, wonder and indignation among the citizens of Rockland county which years will fail to remove.

THE HORNET'S OFFICERS.

Six officers of the Cuban war vessel Hornet, or, as she is styled, the Cuba, were delivered to the marshal of Brooklyn to-day to be held as prisoners until their trial, which will probably come off early in December. They will be arraigned before the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn on a charge of violating the neutrality law of 1818. The prisoners, whose names are N. H. Essling, David A. Telfair, Louis French, Richard Gibson, Donald D. Monroe, W. D. Phillips and John Lynch, were dressed in the full uniform of the Cuban navy, and created quite a sensation while passing through the streets in charge of the United States officers.

THE ERIE RAILROAD TROUBLE.

Of so little consequence do the Erie railroad company regard the movements of the brakemen on a strike that it has taken no steps so far to appease the dissatisfaction existing among them. So far from conceding to their demand to pay new hands as well as old at the rate of two dollars per day, it yesterday discharged about twenty of the older hands from its employ. Jay Gould, it is reported, has declared that there shall be no concession; that the company and not its employes will run the road, and that those of them who did not like its regulations may quit its service. It is generally thought that the strike as far as it has gone will have ended to-day, and that the strikers will resume their positions. There was some irregularity in the running of freights, but the passenger trains are all right. It is rumored to-night that the Engineers on the road will strike en masse to-morrow.

A FINANCIAL SENSATION.

The failure of A. Bininger & Co., wholesale grocers and wine merchants since 1778, has caused an immense sensation in financial and commercial circles. The failure is caused by the difficulty in making collections and in obtaining money except at ruinous rates of interest. They are said to have two dollars of property for one of liabilities. It is also reported that several dry goods and cloth houses have suspended.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Affairs in commercial circles are drifting into a critical condition of which it is difficult to see the result. The outlook just now is quite gloomy. In New York the city banks now hold about $49,000,000 in legal tender notes, the smallest amount they have held for years.

THE MONEY MARKET

is demoralized by the mercantile failures, and rates are nominal for good names at 12 to 18 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull and steady.

GOLD

was dull and heavy throughout the day. After the board adjourned the quotations were 126⅝ to 126¾.

STOCKS

are exceedingly dull. The cliques are sustaining the market in the hope that the public may come in and buy. It is believed that another lock-up of six or eight millions of greenbacks will be attempted at no distant day, hence the stagnancy of the stock market.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,100 head. Cold weather favorably affected the market, though no advance can be reported; bottom prices have, however been touched. Prime steers, 15@15¼c; 10@13c for common to medium.

Sheep and Lambs—Offerings at various yards 12,000 head. Market dull, though there was more call for better grades. Sheep, 3@4c for common to fair; 5@7¼c for lambs.

Swine—Market dull and heavy. Prime heavy corn fed, 12@13¼c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Market exceedingly irregular; western flour rather easier, but more active toward the close; prices without quotable change. Wheat opened depressed under a further Liverpool decline, large receipts and stringent money market; but toward the close the demand was active. Shippers and speculators entered the market freely. Sales 125,000 bushels at $1 23 for good red winter Illinois; $1 30@1 40½ for amber Ohio. Corn closed steady. Rye scarce and doing better. Oats a grade firmer and quite active; sales 63,000 bushels at 63 to 64c for western.

PROVISIONS.

The movement in mess pork a trifle larger; general tone rather dull and in buyers' favor. Seventy-five bbls new Western mess sold at $30 30 50, uninspected; 100 bbls Chicago Packing House Company prime mess, delivered there on or before the 20th inst., sold at $26. Lard quiet; the only sale heard of was 50 tierces on the pier at 17¾c; indications were that about 18¼c would be obtained for January. Bacon unsettled; 44 boxes new short rib Western at 16¾c. Dressed hogs scarce, and prices higher; heavy weights 12¼@12¾c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee steady. Rio 12¼@17¼c. Sugar—Prices shaded in order to effect sales; at the close the feeling was nominal at 10¼@11c for fair refining.

FREIGHTS

dull; rather good inquiry for room, owing to the speculation in grain; shippers are not able to do much unless they get favorable terms for freight; to Liverpool by sail, 25,000 bushels of wheat at 8d; by steam, nominal at 9½d; to Glasgow by steam, 2,500 barrels of flour at 3s 7½d; 5,000 bushels of wheat at 11d.

[To the Associated Press.]

GOLD CLEARANCES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Gold Exchange Bank having abolished its banking department is in negotiation with the Bank of New York to provide a place of deposit for clearing balances. Should their arrangement be satisfactory it is probable the bank will at once recommence clearing.

COLLISION ON EAST RIVER.

The Fulton ferry-boat Republic backed into a schooner at anchor in East river this morning, injuring her some and cutting away the forward end of the ladies' cabin of the ferry-boat. Few passengers were aboard and none were injured.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

A pigeon-shooting match between John Taylor, champion of America, and Ira A. Paine, of New York, to-day was won by the latter.

CHICAGO.

The Lutheran Council—Reports of Committees—The Smith Murder Trial.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The Council of the German Lutheran Church of North America reassembled at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. Mr. Wenzell reported that the Committee on German Hymn Book and Work had so far proceeded that the hymnological report is ready for submission and the committee ready for further suggestions. They recommend the adoption of the liturgy as reported. The report called out a lengthy discussion, after which 500 copies of the German hymn books were ordered to be printed in provisional form for inspection. It was ordered that morning and evening services in the liturgical portion of the book, except the second order for morning service, be printed in the German language in the provisional hymn book.

Rev. Mr. Schlucher, from the Committee on English Church Books, reported that there had been 40,000 copies printed in the usual form, of which 11,300 had been sold. The copyright has yielded out $1,850.

The sub-committee have been engaged in the preparation of orders for ministerial acts, which will be submitted to the committee as soon as completed.

The Sunday-school hymn-book has been in course of preparation, and will be completed as soon as possible. The report was adopted. Adjourned until afternoon.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The trial of the Rev. Mr. Smith, charged with murder, closed yesterday. The evidence introduced was only circumstantial. The principal circumstances against the prisoner were that the stream in which Mrs. Smith was drowned was not more than twenty-five or thirty feet wide and from seventeen to twenty inches deep; and it was proved that it was scarcely dark when the occurrence took place; that he had $9,000 on his wife's life, and that he was building a house at the time which would cost him $5,000, while his salary was only $4,000 or $5,000 a year, and was without other income; and further, that the accounts he gave after the accident were contradictory and irreconcilable with each other. The defense called as witness Mrs. Benton, sister of Mr. Smith, whose testimony was strongly against the presumption that Smith had drowned his wife.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—In the trial to-day at Geneva, Kane county, of Rev. Mr. Smith for the murder of his wife, some twenty witnesses were examined for the defence. No new facts of importance were elicited. It is unanimously conceded that, although there are many suspicious circumstances attached to the conduct of the prisoner, no case which will warrant his conviction has been made out against him. The case will probably not be concluded before Wednesday or Thursday.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The home and home game of base ball between the Atlantic and Eckford clubs took place to-day on the Union Grounds, the Atlantics winning the championship. Weather cold and windy but the play was first-rate. Score:

Atlantics—3, 0, 1, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1; total, 16.
Eckfords—1, 2, 0, 0, 6, 2, 0, 0, 1; total, 12.

The Avondale Relief Fund.

SCRANTON, Nov. 8.—H. Gaylord, Treasurer of the Avondale Relief Fund, acknowledges receipts to Nov. 6th, of $81,239 50. This fund has been disposed of as follows: Deposited in the Wilkesbarre Bank on call at 5 per cent interest, $18,906 90; paid to widows and orphans; $10,729 80; invested in United States bonds, $38,943 75; invested in railroad bonds, $9,000. Balance in his hands $12,665 50, to be invested in a few days in railroad bonds.

Funeral of Admiral Stewart.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The funeral of Admiral Stewart will take place on Wednesday afternoon, starting from Independence Hall, where the remains will lie in state. Gen. Prescott has ordered out the first division as escort, and naval officers will take part in undress uniform.

WEBSTER.

Fatherly Advice Given by the Great Expounder to Stephen A. Douglas.

[From the Wilmington (Minnesota) Tribune.]

In the army of personal and political friends, the Great Defender loved to speak of none with more earnestness than the Hon. Peter Harvey, of Boston. Through a long course of years these two men, kindred at many points, had been constant to one another, and, when Mr. Webster came at length to die, the last person whose presence he asked for at his bedside was that of Peter Harvey. "Don't leave me, Harvey, while I live," was the impressive appeal of the dying statesman, betraying a depth of friendship which words were too feeble to express. The intimacy of years, both at Washington and at home, gave Mr. Harvey many and peculiar opportunities to become familiar with those minor and more private traits of Mr. Webster's character which reveal the real man. It is these, in truth, which all readers of biography search for, and the more they can have of them the better they are pleased. Little things publish men rather than great ones. Revelations are contained in anecdotes, rather than in speeches and public receptions.

The following characteristic and striking anecdote, among others which we have seen in Mr. Harvey's collection, we were permitted by him to copy for publication. It was related to Mr. Harvey by Mr. Douglas himself, not a year previous to the death of the late statesman, and illustrates most strikingly the character of Mr. Webster for magnanimity and generosity of nature—qualities which he possessed in a large measure, though he did not always or often obtain credit for the possession of them by the world.

The anecdote, as related by Mr. Douglas, was to this effect: He had always been opposed, politically, to Mr. Webster, although their personal relations were friendly, and nothing had passed between them which was calculated to interrupt such relations. After many years of service in the lower House of Congress, Mr. Douglas was elected to the Senate, and there brought into more immediate intercourse with the great men who held seats there; first and foremost, as he said with emphasis, the great Webster, then Clay, Calhoun, Crittenden, Benton, and others. Having a good share of ambition by nature, he was not unwilling to measure swords with the great leaders of the Whig party, and felt that any Senatorial honors won in debate with such men, would be worth contending for. Not many weeks after he had taken his seat, such an opportunity, he thought, presented itself. In the course of some discussion in that body having party relations to the measures of the government, Mr. Webster spoke with feeling and great deliberation. Douglas says, "now is my time"—and at once replied to the great statesman with confidence, and with such ability as he could command, not doubting that what he had said would elicit an immediate reply from Mr. Webster. In this, however, he was doomed to a mortifying disappointment. Mr. Webster listened with the most respectful attention to his speech, but, instead of offering to make any reply, merely resumed his occupation at his senatorial desk with an expression of quiet kindness. Some few days after this occurrence, as they were passing from the chamber to the rotunda, they came in contact. Mr. Webster, after saluting him in the most friendly manner, drew his arm within his own, and walked to a remote part of the rotunda, and at once spoke to him on the subject of the debate of a few days previous. "Douglas," said he, "I have watched your career with interest for some years. You have earned, and deservedly so, a distinguished reputation. You are young, and have, I hope, many years of public life yet in store. You come from the great valley which is to give, soon, laws and destiny to the Republic. It will soon teem with such wealth, population and influence as almost makes one giddy to contemplate. You are a great favorite with your State and party, and may aspire to the highest honor which the Republic has in store for any of her sons. Now, having said this, Douglas, I have this further to say—and do so in all sincerity—you have my best wishes for your success; and I shall venture to give you a little advice, and it is just such as I would give to my own son under the same circumstances. In the debate the other day, in which you made rather a smart speech, thinking to get from me a reply, and at the time, some degree of honor from a little controversy with an opponent who is regarded, perhaps, as a leading Senator—I fully understood your motive—and, if I had been disposed, could have made you appear in a light you would not covet. I had that idea in my mind, but refrained out of sincere kindness for you. Now this is what I wish to say to you—you are too much of a man to enact such a part in public affairs. It is not necessary for you to do so. Your success will not be promoted but rather retarded by it. Besides, Senatorial honors are never so won. Never speak, except from conviction, and when you have something to say on the subject under discussion; then frankly and forcibly say what you have to say, and, whatever the case may be, you can never be discomfited."

Said Mr. Douglas: "I felt how excellent was the advice, but, above all, how noble and disinterested was the heart that dictated it. From that hour to the close of Daniel Webster's great career I never failed to feel how far superior he was to any other man I had ever known in all those characteristics which go to make a great, a noble, and a good man."

FOREIGN.

Peabody Funeral Services on Friday.

Manifesto from Queen Isabella Suppressed!

Rumored Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S LIFE THREATENED.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—An unknown man, while prowling about Compeigne yesterday, was taken into custody. Upon being searched he was found armed. He admitted his intention to assassinate the Emperor.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is quite ill.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

No further dispatches received from Florence. Much anxiety to hear from King Victor Emanuel.

ROYAL RECEPTION AT COMPEIGNE.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Invitations are issued for a reception at Compeigne next Wednesday. Mr. Washburne, American Minister, is among the invited guests.

AN ITALIAN INSURRECTION.

The Presse says the Ministers of War and Marine proceeded to Compeigne yesterday to consult with the Emperor on measures to be taken in the event of the King of Italy's death, especially as fears are entertained that the Mazzinians are plotting an insurrection in Italy, to take place at the end of the present month.

"VIVE ROCHEFORT."

PARIS, Nov. 8, Midnight.—At a late hour to-day a crowd of fifteen hundred citizens accompanied Henri Rochefort to his hotel, crying "Vive Rochefort." The police didn't interfere with the demonstration.

SPAIN.

A MANIFESTO SUPPRESSED.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—A manifesto was expected from ex-Queen Isabella to-day, announcing her abdication of the throne in favor of the Prince of Asturias, but at the last moment a telegram was received from Paris countermanding, by order of the Queen, the publication of the document.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

The funeral of Reigo was commemorated yesterday. As the procession was passing through the streets cries of "Viva Republica" were raised, but they were immediately silenced by the bystanders.

TURKEY.

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Dispatches from Constantinople report that, owing to the continued efforts of the British and Austrian Ministers, there is a prospect of securing free navigation of the Dardanelles for the merchant marine of all nations. The representations of foreign envoys have been favorably received by the Sultan, who shows a disposition to concede to their demands.

RUSSIA.

INTERCOURSE WITH BOKHARA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 8.—The son of the Emperor of Bokhara arrived here last week, and was received on Saturday by the Emperor, who addressed him with much cordiality, and expressed the hope that friendly relations between Russia and Bokhara would never suffer interruption.

ENGLAND.

THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE PEABODY.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—By order of the Queen, funeral services will be held over the remains of George Peabody in Westminster Abbey on Friday.

AUSTRIA.

ARMED RESISTANCE SUBDUED.

TRIESTE, Nov. 8.—Dispatches from Cattaro announce that armed resistance in Cattaro and Budna districts has been completely subdued.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 8—Evening.—Consols 93¼; American securities quiet and steady, 5-20s '62, 83¼; do '65 82½; do '67 84; 10-40s 78; '62s at Frankfort, active at 88¼@88; Erie 21; Illinois 98¼; Atlantic and Great Western 25. Stocks steady.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Bourse firm. Rentes 70f 8c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—Cotton quiet, middling uplands 11½d; Orleans 12d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 4d; red western 9s 11d; winter 9s 2d. Western flour 23s. Corn mixed 29s. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 43s. Provisions—Pork 112s 6d; beef 86s; lard 70s 6d; Cheese 69s; bacon 57s. Common rosin 5s 3d; fine 10s. Spirits petroleum 11d; refined 1s 1d. Tallow 6s 9d. Turpentine 27s. Linseed oil 31£ 15s.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Linseed cakes 10@15£; linseed oil 29£; tallow 48s 6d; sperm oil 93£; petroleum 1s 4d; calcutta linseed 61s 9d@62s; spirits turpentine 28s 3d@29s. Petroleum at Antwerp firm at 61¼; at Bremen quiet at 7 thalers; at Hamburg quiet and unchanged. Cotton at Havre quiet at 146¾f, 135f afloat.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The steamers Samaria, Atlanta and Housa, from New York, have arrived out.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

His Views on Christian Unity.

Rev. L. W. Bacon, of Williamsburg, is compiling Father Hyacinthe's sermons, and having acquainted that gentleman with the fact, he received a reply, to be used as a preface to the work, which is as follows:

"I am gratified as well as surprised at the honor which you are disposed to give to the few discourses I have published in Europe. I should have been glad, I acknowledge, if I had been able to bring to America something less unworthy of the sympathies with which I have here been welcomed and which I shall always reckon among the greatest honors and the purest joys of my life. Such as these are, however, I commit these rough productions to the intelligence of your readers. Frenchman and Catholic, as I am, I present them, through your hands, to that great American Republic of which you are a citizen, and to those numerous and flourishing Protestant churches of which you are one of the ministers. I am proud of my France, but I deem it one of its most solid glories to have contributed to the independence of that noble country, which it has never ceased to love, and which it shall one day learn to imitate. How many people for whom liberty is something less than a barren theory of bloody practice! With me the cause of labor has never been confounded with that relation of liberty which rears its houses of prayer next to its houses of commerce, and crowns its noisy and productive week with the sweetness and majesty of its worship. I continue faithful to my church and faith, and I have protested against the excesses which have dishonored it, and which seem bent upon its ruin. You may measure the intensity of my love to-day by the bitterness of my lamentation. When He who is in all things our master, our example, armed himself with a scourge of cords against the profaners of the Temple, His disciples remembered that it was written, 'The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up.' I am still faithful to my church. I am none the less sensible of the interest which must be felt in the bosom of other churches in what I may say or do within the pale of Catholicism. For that matter, I have never deemed that the Christian communions that have been separated from Rome have been disinherited of the Holy Ghost, and without a part in the infinite work of the preparation for the Kingdom of God. In my relations with some of the most pious and the most learned of their members, I have experienced in the very depths of my soul, that unutterable blessing of the communion of saints. Whatever may divide us externally in space or in time, vanishes like a dream in the presence of that which unites us within—the grace of the same God, the blood of the same cross, the Host of the same Trinity. Whatever be our prejudices, yet under the eye of God, who seeth every hidden thing, who gives His hand which is leading us, we are laboring all in common for the upbuilding of that Church of the future which shall be the church of the past in its purity and its original beauty. 'In the days of his captivity the word of the Lord came to Ezekiel and said to him, Take a stick and write thereon, For Judea and for the children of Israel, his tenant; and take another stick and write thereon, For Joseph; also a stick for Ephraim and for all the house of Israel, his tenants. Then thou shalt join them one to the other, and they shall form but one stick, and they shall be united in thy hand.' The Lord hath then put in my hands two branches, Rome and the children of others. I have pressed them together to my heart, and under the outpouring of my tears and my prayers I have so joined them that they shall be henceforth but one tree. Men have dared to scorn my efforts, seemingly so, and they ask of me, as they have asked of the seer of olden times, 'Will you not tell us what then that you would do?' And I look upon that tree that seems still torn and mutilated, and already I behold the brilliant flower and the savory fruit, one God, one faith, one baptism, and there shall be one fold and one shepherd. BR. HYACINTHE.

HIGHLAND FALLS, All Saints Day, Nov. 2, 1869.

☞ A woman's rights paper, to be published at Crawfordsville, Indiana, will bear the terrifying name of "The Avenger."

BYRON.

The London Quarterly Crushes Mrs. Stowe—The Evidence Against Her.

[From the New York Mail.]

As was predicted when Mrs. Stowe's "True Story of Lady Byron's Life" made its appearance on this side of the Atlantic, the discussion and controversy to which it has given rise here has been nothing in comparison to the excitement which its publication caused in England. While it was here interesting chiefly from a literary point of view, it became in England a personal matter and developed all the acrimony to which personal disputes always give rise. The shower of paper bullets which the combatants have shot into each other's ranks through the newspapers has been almost without parallel, and the best known people and most staid journals and magazines have become polemics. It has now got into the reviews, the present issue of the London Quarterly, of which the advance sheets (from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company's reprint) are before us, containing an article which, however, is likely to be the last—if we except Mrs. Stowe's announced rejoinder—containing as it does a remarkably complete refutation of that lady's charges against Lord Byron. The reviewer occupies twenty-two of the large pages of the Quarterly, and aims to give a complete analysis and summary of the case. Accordingly he quotes largely from Mrs. Stowe's article as well as from the works of and hitherto well-known commentaries on Lord Byron, and from the various papers and letters which have appeared upon the subject since. The main value of the article is, however, in certain letters and evidences now first brought to the light, and it is from these only and the reviewer's comments that our space will allow us to quote. The great stronghold of the reviewer is in several letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, written at the very time of the separation, now published for the first time, of which the following are but a part:

"KIRBY MALLORY, Jan. 16, 1816.
(the day after she left London).

"MY DEAREST A.:—It is my greatest comfort that you are in Piccadilly."

"KIRBY MALLORY, Jan. 23, 1816.

"DEAREST A.:—I know you feel for me as I do for you, and perhaps I am better understood than I think. You have been, ever since I knew you, my best comforter, and will so remain, unless you grow tired of the office, which may well be."

"January 25, 1816.

"MY DEAREST AUGUSTA:—Shall I still be your sister? I must resign my rights to be so considered; but I don't think that will make any difference in the kindness I have so uniformly experienced from you."

"KIRBY MALLORY, Feb. 3, 1816.

"MY DEAREST AUGUSTA: You are desired by your brother to ask if my father has acted with my concurrence in proposing a separation. He has. It cannot be supposed that in my present distressing situation I am capable of stating in a detailed manner the reasons which will not only justify this measure, but compel me to take it; and it never can be my wish to remember unnecessarily [sic] those injuries for which, however deep, I feel no resentment. I will now only recall to Lord Byron's mind his avowed and insurmountable aversion to the married state, and the desire and determination he has expressed ever since its commencement to free himself from that bondage, as finding it quite insupportable, though candidly acknowledging that no effort of duty or affection has been wanting on my part. He has too painfully convinced me that all these attempts to contribute towards his happiness were wholly useless and most unwelcome to him. I enclose this letter to my father, wishing it to receive his sanction.

"Ever yours most affectionately,
"A. I. BYRON."

That Lady Byron, as a respectable woman, should write in such terms to Mrs. Leigh, at a date subsequent to that at which Mrs. Stowe declares she discovered the crime, is simply impossible, unless we conceive the insanity to have been on the wife's part instead of on Lord Byron's.

The reviewer goes on to say:

"The critics who were not convinced by Lady Anne Barnard's statement, may yet find a loop-hole for escape. We may be told that there was a subsequent discovery, a second revelation—to Lady Byron's own mind, if not from without; or that, if no new facts reached her, old facts again appeared to her in new lights. Then there is the 'half-truth-at-a-time theory,' which, we are assured, in no degree weakens credibility; and the angelic theory which justifies a lady (if she is pure, chivalrous and religious) in alternately exalting and vilifying, trusting and distrusting, the same person, according to her mood. It will be hard, too, if something cannot be made out of the 'unnecessarily,' or the reasons which she was not 'capable of stating in a detailed manner,' although she goes on to state them in general terms. In dealing with such antagonists, it is not enough to cut away the ground-work of the calamity; we must sweep away the materials in the shape of conjectures, surmises, insinuations and inferences, with which the dirty work may be recommenced; and we hope to do this so effectually as not merely to clear Lord Byron's memory from all taint of guilt, but to refute the incidental charges of unfeeling or ungenerous conduct toward his wife.

It seems clear that Lady Byron complained of language or conduct sufficient, in Dr. Lushington's opinion, to render a reconciliation impossible. But it does not follow that any of her worst complaints were well founded. Admitted unfitness for the married state was rather his misfortune than his fault; and she took him for better for worse with her eyes open. There is not the shadow of collateral or confirmatory proof that Lord Byron treated her cruelly or brutally, whilst there is strong presumptive evidence to the contrary. The 'Dear Duck' letter would not have been written by a proud woman who had been harshly treated and was writing under a sense of wrong.

He refers to Byron's talk of "wishing to institute an action against Lady Byron, that it might be seen what were her motives," as reported by Kennedy, and says:

A suit for the restoration of conjugal rights is a proceeding from which any man might reasonably refrain at any time, and Byron was not in a position to face the additional scandal, whether he was right or wrong.

The fact of friends and relations trying at reconciliation tells strongly against any criminal charge. Neither of the many crimes suggested is such as the most lenient advisers could palliate or the most forgiving wife condone. Nor is this all—when Mr. (afterward Sir Robert) Wilmot Horton, acting for her, met Lord Broughton (Hobhouse), acting for Lord Byron, with a view to an amicable arrangement, Lord Broughton insisted, as a preliminary, that all the specific charges circulated against Lord Byron should be disavowed, to which Mr. Wilmot Horton readily assented on her behalf. Lord Broughton was wont to relate that he "racked his imagination" to exhaust them, and put each categorically. "Do you adopt or believe this?" to which the invariable answer was: "We disclaim it—we do not believe it." We are not aware whether this specific charge was named among the rest. We should think that, though no novelty, it ranked in the minds of all parties with the Florence tragedy to which Goethe gave temporary credence, the Giaour story, or the many other wild inventions which fully bear out the noble poet's statement that his case was supposed to comprise all the crimes which could, and several which could not, be committed. There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. Wilmot Horton's disclaimer was virtually complete.

As to Mrs. Leigh, he says:

There is a scene in "Woodstock," in which, when Cromwell is in one of his most exciting moods, verging on insanity, his daughter enters the room, walks up to him, gently but firmly passes her arm through his, and saying, "Father, this is not well; you have promised me this should not happen," leads him off obedient as a child. Byron's sister had the same kind of influence over him. It may have been a spell of his own weaving, but it was a spell of power; and we are convinced that he never spoke lightly or irreverently of her. And here, before going further, it may be as well to ascertain what sort of person the sister was; for though the poetic imagination can build on a slight foundation, there must be some semblance of one, and we have to decide not simply whether Mrs. Leigh was likely to inspire an incestuous, life-long, and all-absorbing passion, but whether she was the sort of woman to reciprocate it, and in position to indulge it with impunity. The recklessness with which this lady's reputation has been assailed and the feelings of the family have been outraged, is one of the most extraordinary and repulsive features of the controversy.

Earl Stanhope has kindly permitted us to print the following extract from a private letter written by him:

"I was very well acquainted with Mrs. Leigh about forty years ago (alas!), and used to call upon her at St. James' Palace to hear her speak about Lord Byron, as she was very fond of doing. That fact itself is a presumption against what is alleged; since, on such a supposition, the subject would be surely felt as painful and avoided. She was extremely unprepossessing in her person and appearance—more like a nun than anything, and never can have had the least pretension to beauty. I thought her shy and sensitive to a fault in her mind and character, and, from what I saw and knew of her, I hold her to have been utterly incapable of such a crime as Mrs. Beecher Stowe is so unwarrantably seeking to cast upon her memory."

He thus refers to Lady Byron, hinting a similar story to others beside Mrs. Stowe:

"A secret is no longer a secret when it is told at successive periods to many relatives and friends; and whatever liberties Lady Byron might take with Lord Byron's character, we do not recognize her right (except as an angel or on the angelic theory) to whisper away Mrs. Leigh's. Mr. Trench, in a subsequent letter, disputes Mr. Robertson's conclusion that Lady Byron was acting under a delusion; but surely this is the more charitable hypothesis, when we consider the frequency with which her damning revelations were volunteered, the extent to which they differed from one another, and the variations with which the main charge was occasionally dished up. The story told as coming from her by a lady of unimpeachable veracity was this: 'That not only had Lord Byron confessed the charge, but that the partner of his guilt, on the faith of a promise to be spared exposure, had delivered to Lady Byron a written and signed confession, which Lady Byron had forthwith deposited with the Lord Chancellor (Eldon) as a bar to any future proceedings that might be taken by Lord Byron to obtain the custody of his daughter.' There can be no mistake in this instance, so far as our information is concerned. We are convinced that it was her story (or rather one of her stories) and, 'like Aaron's serpent swallowed up the rest.' To expatiate on its improbability would be to insult the reader's understanding. A written confession to avoid exposure or punishment would only be given when there was overwhelming evidence to convict. Judges are not in the habit of receiving ex parte statements in non-existing suits. Lady Byron, by her own showing, broke faith. In all other versions, so far as we are acquainted with them, she relies on what she calls Lord Byron's confession; and makes not the slightest allusion to Mrs. Leigh's."

He then proceeds to a more specific refutation of Mrs. Stowe's article, cutting it up much as did Gen. Butler:

From this recapitulation it will be seen how matters stood when Mrs. Beecher Stowe appeared upon the scene, and what are the real objections she has to meet. That Lady Byron repeated the charge to her, is no justification or apology at all. She would have found on inquiry, if she did not know already, that she was one among many depositaries of the supposed secret; that, in point of fact, it was no secret at all; that, instead of trusting to an American lady of whom she knew comparatively little, Lady Byron had made careful provision for the posthumous vindication of her fame. Mrs. Beecher Stowe should have placed herself in communication with the family. If, in defiance of all rules of propriety and taste, she was resolved on printing her story, she should have been severely simple in her statements, scrupulously accurate in her facts, resolutely self-denying in her comments and inferences. She has been the exact contrary; and the story in her version is so colored, amplified, and overlaid that it is utterly impossible to distinguish what rests on Lady Byron's authority from what has been added on other or no authority by Mrs. Stowe. The truthful and probable bears about the same proportion to the fanciful and improbable that Falstaff's bread bore to his sack; and if the charge rested exclusively on her article, we should have adopted a much more succinct and summary mode of dealing with it. To point out its incoherency and inconsistency would have been enough. It is principally as a literary curiosity that we now propose to deal with it, the problem being no longer whether it is true or false, but what amount of original material was supplied to her, and by what mental process it was worked up.

* * * * * *

According to this lady, not only must his poems be interpreted by the rules of contraries, but, to explain his conduct, all the ordinary motives of human action must be reversed. We are actually required to believe that, under that same insane dread of detection, which would have been "utter ruin and expulsion from civilized society," he marries one woman when he would as lief have married another, treats her brutally, forthwith confides to her the dread secrets of his life for no imaginable purpose but to increase the risk of detection, and, with full knowledge of her character, endeavors to make her an accomplice in his guilt. Marriage is the very last step a man absorbed by a guilty intrigue, and morbidly afraid of detection, would venture upon, thereby creating an additional responsibility for his action, as well as a legitimate spy on them.

It must be evident to every one that the courts of arbitration thus elected will be particularly free from every suspicion of injustice. They may not contain the highest order of judicial talent, but they will be likely to be guided by their decisions of common sense instead of by mere legal precedents by the written law; and above all they will be guided by the common practices and agreements of the trade as thoroughly understood by them. There are few men of business who would not submit an honest claim to the decision of the best men in their own trade rather than to any law court, be it never so righteous.

Of the Social Science meeting we read:

Although the average quality of the papers read at the meetings of the British Social Science Association is much inferior to that of the papers read at ours, the attendance is little if any larger.

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The absence of any general discussion of the subjects of the papers read is undoubtedly to be regretted, as it would greatly increase the popular interest in the meetings, and would doubtless do a good deal to enlarge the attendance, and we hope some attempt may be made hereafter to provide for it; but the matter, it must be confessed, is surrounded with difficulty.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Specie Payments to be Resumed—Boutwell's Scheme.

The New York World has the following dispatch from Washington, confirming the statement recently published, that Secretary Boutwell was maturing a scheme for the resumption of gold and silver payments:

Quite a commotion has been created here over a report coming from apparently authentic sources, that Secretary Boutwell is maturing a scheme for the return to specie payments by the 1st of January next. The precise mode which he will adopt to bring about that result is not clear. No person appears to know whether it will be by retiring three per cents or some other mode.

The fact being apparent that the Supreme Court will, before many months, decide that the legal-tender act is unconstitutional, the government is anxious to anticipate the results by securing the return to specie payment before the decision is given to the public.

It is already known that Hon. H. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, who is the reputed author of the legal-tender act, has already publicly declared that the legal-tender act was only intended to apply during the war, enacted to aid the government in an emergency, and that it is clearly unconstitutional in time of peace. In short, that the only power which Congress had to pass such a law, was under the assumed war powers of the Constitution. This opinion, coming from the framer of the law, must of necessity have its effect upon the Supreme Court, if, in fact, it does not foreshadow the decision of that court. This adds to the interest which is taken in the reported movements of Secretary Boutwell.

THE DECISION TO BE ANTICIPATED.

It is privately given out by those who have an insight to matters in the Treasury Department, that the Secretary of the Treasury is determined to anticipate this decision, and thus obviate any adverse results to the business interests of the country which might result from such a decision. It is likewise stated that Mr. Boutwell believes that the time is near at hand when specie payments can be resumed without any serious embarrassment to the country. The reasons given for his belief in this respect are, that the banks of your city have now a larger surplus of gold than at any other time for some years, and that this surplus is likely to be double the present sum by the first of January. Gold is now a drug on their hands, which, by a return to specie payments, can be used as currency, and in the regular and legitimate dealings of the country, instead of for speculative purposes. Again, the large cotton crop will increase our exports beyond the figures which they have reached since the commencement of the war, and thus turn the balance of trade in our favor, not only stopping the export of gold, but causing a shipment of the precious metals to this country from abroad.

The destruction produced by the war in the South left that section in a destitute condition, but last year's crop of cotton was sufficient to get the Southern people out of debt, which, with their rigid system of economy, finds them in a position that the present crop is nearly all profits. The receipts from this year's crop will add so much direct wealth to the country. Inasmuch as the greater portion of this year's cotton crop will be absorbed abroad, it will in return bring to this country an amount of gold in excess of anything which has taken place since 1859 or 1860.

This adds to the feasibility of the scheme which it is said Mr. Boutwell contemplates declaring in favor of specie payments. He has on hand in the Treasury Department about one hundred millions of dollars of gold now, in addition to that which is held by the banks and will be brought to this country in return for cotton.

One thing is certain—the opinion is quite prevalent here that the return to specie payments by New Year's Day is in every particular feasible. The current gossip at the same time is that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to take advantage of the circumstances and give the country the benefit of a specie circulation.

PRESSURE FOR A REDUCTION OF AMOUNT OF GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

There is a strong pressure being brought to bear on Mr. Boutwell to induce him to reduce the amount of gold in the Government vaults to thirty millions, in order that the question may be settled whether any further contraction of the currency is necessary to equalize the value of greenbacks and gold, as a step toward specie payments. Those who urge this course argue that the sale of seventy millions of gold on the market would bring the value of gold nearer to the proper value in relation to greenbacks; and in this way the question could be determined whether a further contraction of the currency would be essential before specie payments could be resumed.

All these rumors and gossip, pressure and figuring clearly indicate that we are on the eve of extraordinary financial operations on the part of the Government. Taken with the prospect of an early decision by the Supreme Court on the legal-tender act, the public need not be surprised at an early coup d'etat on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will noticeably change the relative values of gold and currency on the market and put an end to the speculation in gold, changing it from an article of merchandise to that of currency.

It is too good a thing to hope for from this Administration, but, if reports are to be believed, the experiment is to be tried. The Secretary's project is said to be due to the recent brilliant Democratic victory in New York, since he well knew that the Democratic party always has been in favor of hard money as opposed to paper money, and he is anxious to so trim his sails as not to suffer harm from the Democratic gale of 1872, which he is shrewd enough to foresee.

Sambo—He Moves Southward.

A writer in the New York Tribune says that for some time past the trains going South from Richmond have been "crowded with colored people emigrating to the cotton, rice and sugar country," and he adds:

"The movement of the negroes to the far South, under the inducements of a more genial climate and high wages, is assuming large proportions. The colored labor of the country is gravitating to the localities it is best adapted to, and leaving a clear field here for the Northern and European emigrants. The negroes are daily leaving the [illegible] under contracts, in parties ranging from twenty-five to one hundred. They do not all go directly to the cotton field or sugar plantations—five hundred, for instance being called for, and rapidly responding, to work on the Chattanooga railroad. They will ultimately, no doubt, fulfil their mission in the culture of cane and cotton."

THE MONARCH OF BURGLARS.

Career of the Most Notorious Robber of the Day.

[From the N. Y. Sun, 5th.]

Among the prisoners arraigned for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, was one James Morse, more familiarly known to the authorities as John Miller. He was accused of stealing a few yards of flannel from a store in Broadway, and through his counsel, A. J. Anderson, Esq., pleaded guilty to the charge and threw himself upon the mercy of the court. The man bore the appearance of one who had had a hard life of it. His black eyes were deeply sunken. He was very pale, looked haggard and nearly worn out. Upon his face was indelibly stamped that sad, sorrowful, disappointed look which belongs to the old criminal when he sees he must bow to his fate as he stands before an earthly tribunal for the last time, to be sentenced once more, and then to die where he has lived, in a felon's cell.

The history of John Miller would fill a volume. He was born in Scotland, and came to this city sixteen years ago, a first-class burglar in every respect. Before taking his leave of the old country he had already distinguished himself by three successful burglaries, which yielded him ten thousand pounds. The police of Edinburgh regarded him as the most skillful criminal in Scotland. When only sixteen years of age he was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment in the Edinburgh work-house. The reverse of fortune made him shift his quarters. London was next selected as his field of operations. For a whole year he lived and thrived by his burglaries.

His last exploit before his departure, was blowing open a banker's safe, and abstracting therefrom money enough to pay his expenses across the Atlantic. With a few thousand dollars in his pocket he reached our hospitable shores, in company with three other professional English burglars. He had made plans of the vaults of the Bank of England before leaving, with an intention of overhauling their contents, but the close scrutiny of the London police compelled him to forego his design.

Once in this city, he began operations immediately. He made his debut by breaking into the store on the northwest corner of Duane and Church streets and stealing $10,000 in silks and $5,000 in coin. A few days after this burglary he again visited the store, broke open the safe, and $10,000 more fell into his grasp. The boldness of this last exploit produced a great sensation in the metropolis. The detectives could obtain no clew to the perpetrator. A vigilant watch was maintained over the premises for a few weeks, during which time Mr. Miller, who was rapidly becoming initiated into our customs, visited three or four other stores, and carried off a few hundred dollars.

When the watch over the Church-street property was relaxed, Mr. Miller thought he would again try his hand at the safe which had yielded him such a rich harvest. He watched the place for a few days, and at last, one stormy night, he set out, well equipped with all the paraphernalia of a burglar, and in the company of a dear "pal." He easily effected an entrance into the store, and made his way to the safe. He had not proceeded far with his work before the alarm was given. The bird was caged. Notwithstanding the fact that he was a wealthy man, he was speedily tried, convicted, and sentenced to the State prison for five years. Our Criminal Courts administered justice in those days, and were not in the hands of abandoned politicians.

Mr. Miller and his pal, who was no other than the notorious burglar, Chauncey Johnson, alias Dutch Heinrich, after sentence, were locked up together in a cell on the second tier, facing the yard of the prison. On the night before he was to be transferred to Sing Sing, Miller broke through the wall, four feet and a half in thickness, with the fork he had used at his supper. He was at that time suffering from bronchial consumption, a disease which has always affected him and will shortly terminate his career. Both burglars jumped down into the yard, where they were received by the watch-dogs of the prison, who raised an alarm. Knowing that they had no time to lose, they quickly ran up a small staircase which, at that time, led up to the court room of the special sessions, sawed off the iron window bars and sprang across the court-room. The only obstacle now in their way was an old wooden door, which yielded to their efforts in a twinkling. Once under the dismal columns that front on Center street, no time was lost in getting away. Johnson, being the more robust and athletic of the two, leaped over the iron railing and fled. Miller was less fortunate. His malady had made him weak. Just as he gained the street, exhausted by his labors, a night watchman arrested him. The next day he was removed to Sing Sing prison, where he served his full term. Miller is the only man who ever broke out of the Tombs.

Five years' imprisonment did not reform Miller. No sooner did he return than he began a series of daring burglaries, the like of which had never been heard of in this city. He would break into a store on West street one night, and the next night South or Canal street would be visited.

Information was conveyed to him about this time that a large shipping house on Front street had received a heavy remittance of gold coin from the West Indies. Miller summoned unto him his confidential friends, John Brown, Tim Sullivan and Skinner. The latter, who was what is called in the slang of burglars a "slow-away," secreted himself in the store during the day time. When evening came Skinner opened the door to his friends and admitted them. Miller at once assumed command. He had the safe placed upon its back, the fuse was applied, and the patent lock flew open. To their surprise, only one hundred and eighty-five dollars in silver was found. At this juncture Brown fancied he heard an alarm sounded without. He rushed out just in time to have a struggle with the night-watchman, knock him down and escape. Sullivan and Skinner followed, but poor Miller, thanks to his bronchial consumption, was again captured. He offered the officer his gold watch, worth $300, and $500 in money, to let him go. The bribe was refused, and the burglar was marched to prison.

His friend Sullivan had the impudence to be present at the examination next morning, and as he had often been seen in the company of Miller, he, too, was arrested on suspicion. Both were tried at the ensuing term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and sentenced to the Sing Sing prison for the full term—five years. Miller, through some means or other, managed to get out before the expiration of his sentence. He only remained in the city a short time, just long enough to raise a little money to pay his expenses out West. For some days after his return from the State prison he loafed around a well known bank in Greenwich street, and kept an eye to all that was going on.

One day he saw a lady dressed in deep mourning descend from a carriage which was well loaded with trunks. Our hero instantly made up his mind that the lady was going on a long journey, and came to replenish her purse. He followed into the bank. Miller was not mistaken, for the lady informed the cashier of the bank that she was going to Europe, and presented a check for ten tousand dollars. The money was counted out to her and she left. When she reached the carriage, a gentleman, with a pen behind his ear, accosted her and said that he was a clerk in the bank, that some mistake had been made in counting the money and that she must give it to him to be recounted. The lady, not suspecting anything, complied with the bank clerk's request and handed him the package of bills, adding that she had not touched it since she received it. The bank clerk left. The lady waited, and she still waits. The bank clerk was, of course, no other than our friend Miller, who went in one door and out another, ten thousand dollars in pocket.

That night he decamped and began a tour of the Western cities. The presence of Mr. Miller at any place was always attended with a heavy burglary. Sometimes Miller was caught and lodged in jail, but next morning, when the jailer came around to give his prisoner breakfast, the bird was flown. Only twice did he return to the scene of his former triumphs.

The first time he came in answer to a summons from his old friend Chauncy Johnson, who contemplated a raid on a Broadway bank, and needed his indispensable services. Miller inspected the premises, and when all the arrangements were completed, the vault of the bank was broken into, and the snug little sum of one hundred thousand dollars abstracted therefrom. With a generosity really marvelous they surrendered the money for a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars, being assured by the police that they would not be prosecuted. This was Miller's last appearance but one in New York.

He shortly after left, and, after wandering around for some time, breaking into stores and banks, and breaking out of all the jails, he finally settled down in Philadelphia. He refrained from business for awhile, but, having gambled away all his money and being reduced to want, he again took up the jimmy. He was successful two or three times, but he was no longer the same dashing, skillful burglar of his youth. He soon came to grief, and found himself secure in Moyamensing prison. He was turned loose once more two weeks ago. The rough handling he received in Philadelphia disgusted him with the Quaker City, and he made his way to this, the city of thieves.

This last act in the drama was played yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, as above stated. We forgot to mention the after his escape from the Tombs the little stairs leading up to the court-room from the yard over which he escaped was removed, and the "Bridge of Sighs," over which he crossed over to his cell yesterday, was constructed.

There is one redeeming feature about this remarkable criminal. He never broke into a dwelling house or assaulted anybody. He confined his operations strictly to banks and stores. He belonged to that limited class of transgressors who reduce burglary and jail breaking to a science. In his younger days he scorned to "go" for a prize less than one thousand dollars. Yesterday, in his old age, after having stolen over a million dollars, he was sentenced to the penitentiary for purloining a few yards of flannel, worth three dollars, from a dry goods store. He can not live above six months, and will probably not live out his sentence.

☞ Fernando Wood has read up the papers since returning from Europe, and says in a speech that he is "disgusted with Grant."

☞ Augustus Sala has a new burlesque forthcoming at the London Gaiety Theater, entitled "Wat Tyler."

CLOSING OUT SALE!

GREAT BARGAINS!

From this day on I will sell AT and BELOW COST, for the next ten days, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

Trimmings and Fancy Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Guipure Lace, Fringes, Cord and Tassel, Buttons, Belting, Ladies' Bags, Porte-Monnaies, Combs, Brushes, and other articles appertaining to the business. All goods not sold by the 15th inst. will be sold at public auction.

J. SHAUDEAU,

No. 105 1-2 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
9:30 A. M.	No. 2, Cin. & Eastern Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	11:45 A. M.
2:35 P. M.	No. 4, Cin. & East'n Ex., (Daily.)	10:40 P. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 6, Cin. & East'n night Ex., (daily except Saturday.) Sleeping cars on this train, and are open at 9 P. M.	4:55 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	No. 1, Lexington Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:35 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 3, Lexington Express, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
4:25 P. M.	No. 13, Lagrange Accom., (Daily except Sunday.)	8:40 A. M.

No. 7 (3:50 P. M. Sunday.) is the only train by this route from Louisville that makes connections with trunk lines which leave Cincinnati Sunday night.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:25 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:10 A. M.
11:15 P. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:30 P. M.
7:35 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Ex. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:00 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:45 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
3:00 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:50 A. M.
10:30 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
3:30 P. M.	No. 9 Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis.	9:20 A. M. 12:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

Steamboat and Railroad Tickets

TO ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.

EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.

Capt. George Sudduth, for many years passenger conductor on the Bardstown branch, has resumed his old position.

Hugh Riddle, Esq., has been appointed General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, vice John F. Tracy, Esq., resigned.

During the month of October, the Louisville and Nashville railroad earned from passengers $150,000 00, an increase of $35,000 00 over the corresponding month of last year.

The freight earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, during the third week in October, from freight received at and forwarded from this city, amounted to $36,547 67, an increase of $10,841 58 over the same period last year.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior the President has accepted a section of sixty-three miles of the Western Pacific Railroad, and ordered the bonds due on account of the construction thereof to be issued to the company.

The Erie Railway Company advertises for eight hundred men to fill the places of the striking brakemen on that road. It is said that a large number of men, including some firemen of Jersey City and a crowd of New York roughs, have been employed to protect the road.

The work of sinking the heavy iron columns for the piers of the iron railroad bridge over the Missouri river at Leavenworth, Kansas, was commenced Saturday. The work on the approaches to the bridge has been under way for three months past, and is now well advanced.

Parties along the line of the Bardstown branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad talk of petitioning Superintendent Fisk to separate the freight and passenger trains and run freight trains every other day. They claim that the above arrangement will give them better accommodations than those now in force.

The sections of the Providence and Boston railroad where steel rails have been used having proved to be a success, the company has just ordered five hundred tons of German steel rails, similar to those which have been practically proved to be more serviceable and cheaper than the ordinary rail.

The semi-annual meeting of the Association of General Ticket Agents will take place in this city Wednesday and Thursday. The preliminary meeting will be held at the Galt House at 10 o'clock A. M. Important questions touching transportation will be discussed, and a tariff of freights will be established.

The preliminary survey for the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago railroad has been completed to the Illinois State line, where it will stop until the estimates for the cost of construction can be made and submitted. It is believed the road will be pushed to a speedy completion, notwithstanding the refusal of Indianapolis to assist it with a contribution.

A freight train southward on the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, run over a cow three miles north of Mount Vernon, Ohio, about one o'clock Sunday afternoon, throwing the engine and five or six cars off the track, and breaking both legs of the conductor, James Gibout, who died some three hours after. The fireman had one leg broken, and the engineer was slightly hurt.

The Cincinnati and Zanesville railroad, extending from Zanesville to Morrow, one hundred and thirty-two miles in length, together with other property and franchises, including the franchise to be and act as a corporation of the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, in the State of Ohio, will be exposed for sale at public vendue, in the city of Cincinnati, on the 1st of December. The minimum price fixed by the court is $1,003,968.

A New York dispatch of yesterday says: James Fisk is determined to squelch the brakemen on strike. The city has been scoured for employes. A second train left at midnight with two hundred men, armed with clubs and revolvers. A deadly riot is imminent at Port Jervis. Fisk has gone up there with an immense crowd, armed to the teeth. Special policemen have been sworn in at Port Jervis. The engineers on the road also threaten a strike. Fisk has advertised for three hundred men to take the places of the strikers.

The passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, due here at 10:30 Saturday night, ran into the rear end of a freight train at Rantolph, seven miles from the city. The head-light of the locomotive was smashed, one of the trucks was thrown from the track and one of the passengers was injured in the seat of his unmentionables. The engineer of the passenger train thought the freight train was on the side track, and the conductor of the freight was under the impression that the passenger train was not due at that point until an hour later.

The Keowee (South Carolina) Courier, speaking of the Blue Ridge railroad, says: "To get any tangible information as to the present condition and future prospects of this great enterprise appears difficult. The contractors, Crisville & Co., arrived in Walhalla on last Friday night. They are now gone in the direction of Knoxville, with a view of examining the route. No work of any consequence has yet been done, a mere handful of men moved to save the contract. We hear there is a delay on account of machinery, and the real labor will not be undertaken for some days. We rather think that securing the other five millions, which is to come, has something to do in delaying the machinery. We do not doubt, however, but the road will be built, and a beginning in earnest be made before Christmas."

The Hillsboro, Ohio, News says the Wilmington and Zanesville railroad is to be sold to the highest bidder on the 1st of December, under an order of court at the suit of the Pennsylvania Central railroad for foreclosure of mortgage. It is supposed the Pennsylvania Central will purchase the road, though it is said the Baltimore and Ohio will be a competitor, and perhaps other parties. Should the Pennsylvania Central get possession of the road, that company will no doubt take immediate steps to build a road from Wilmington, Circleville, Lancaster, or some other point on the line, south of Maysville, Kentucky. And as the distance from Washington to Maysville, by the line just surveyed through this place, is only sixty-nine miles, the company may decide in favor of that route, as it will be a great deal shorter than any other. But of course no line will be fixed upon, until after the sale of the Wilmington road.

Our Correspondence.

SHELBYVILLE, Nov. 6, 1869.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I see in your issue of to-day an error in regard to the vote of Anderson county; instead of voting $150,000 to Big Sandy, Lexington and Elizabethtown railroad, she voted that amount by nearly 6 to 1 to the Louisville, Shelbyville, Harrodsburg and Danville railroad. In this connection permit me to say that the road to this point is progressing finely and it is confidently expected to have the road bed ready for the ties and iron by July 1st 1870. SHELBY.

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ACCIDENT TO A FREIGHT TRAIN.

MT. VERNON, O., Nov. 8.—The Sunday freight train on the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark railroad, was thrown from the track near this place, badly smashing the engine and ten cars. Conductor Jas. Gilrant was so severely injured that he lived but one hour. The fireman was severely hurt but will probably recover. The engineer was slightly injured.

THE BRAKEMEN'S STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The entire brakemen strikers at Port Jervis were paid off this afternoon, to the number of eighty-eight. The strike was occasioned by the company's putting on two gangs of brakemen last week at $1 75 per day, not, however, reducing the wages of the old hands from $2. The strikers resisted the employment of men at the reduction, and made a demand for the reinstatement of the men engaged in two previous strikes. Fisk arrived at Port Jervis at four o'clock this morning with a large body of men as special officers and to act as brakemen. On the arrival of Jay Gould, Fisk returned. Six stock and freight trains have returned, and have been sent East. Twenty-five or more freight trains are standing on the side track. The company say they can get all the men they want. The strikers have sent a committee to confer with the Western division, and have also resolved not to interfere with passenger trains or the company's property.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MOBILE, Nov. 8.—Track-laying on the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad commenced here to-day. Many citizens witnessed the ceremony. The first spike was driven by Col. Mann, proprietor of the Register, who made a pertinent speech, in the course of which he said he regarded it as not merely the inauguration of the 132½ mile from Mobile to New Orleans, but of the great Southern Pacific route which this company, headed by such men as Ames, Sprague, Gardner, Raynor & Co. intended to build, surveys for which are now being rushed forward away west of the Mississippi.

VIRGINIA STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS POSTPONED.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—Gen. Canby issued order to-day postponing all railroad stockholders' meetings until after admission of the State.

☞ Hartford has been having an auction sale of "monuments and headstones." Parties ordering large quantities were allowed discount.

☞ The bust of Mme. Adelina Patti, with the coronet of a Marquise on the pedestal, has just been placed in the saloon of the Italian Opera.

DOCTOR HUNTER,

No. 183 THIRD STREET,

Treats successfully all Private Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin, or Bones, are thoroughly eradicated from the system.

SPERMATORRHEA, SEXUAL DEBILITY, and IMPOTENCY, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.

DOCTOR HUNTER publishes a MEDICAL PAMPHLET relating to venereal diseases and the disastrous and varied consequences of self-abuse, that will be sent to any address in a sealed envelop for two stamps. It contains full symptom lists that will enable those affected to determine the nature of their complaint, and give a written statement of their case that will answer almost as well for the purpose of treatment as a personal interview; but where it is convenient, the Doctor should be consulted personally.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases, and treats thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice. Many physicians, recognizing this fact, introduce patients to the Doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communications confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Charges moderate. Cures guaranteed.

☞ Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases. [illegible]

DR. BLONDIN

OFFERS A RARE CHANCE.

Persons wishing to make Christmas presents in their friends of a beautiful [illegible]

Cheap Black Silks,

Black Fancy Silks at $1 50, worth $2 25;
Rich Black Silks at $1 90, worth $2 50;
Rich Black Silks at $2 50, worth $3;
Rich Black Silks at $3, worth $3 75;
Rich Black Silks at $4 50, worth $6;
American Black Silk at $2 50;
Black and Colored Satin at $2 25@2 50.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.

118 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

REMEMBER!

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In the city to get your

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Call and see specimens.

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Office in 3d story Courier-Journal Building.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 9.

Ex-Mayor Poindexter is on the grand jury of the United States District Court at Indianapolis.

Trains leave daily for New Albany at 1:15, 6:40, 8:15, 11:15 A. M.; 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 8:30, 10:40 P. M.

Nearly three millions of brick have been made in Jeffersonville during the season which has just closed.

Only one convict was admitted to the Southern prison last week. Four were discharged. There are now 289 convicts in the prison.

Charles Dunham (col.) was on trial in the Criminal Court at Charlestown yesterday, for the murder of a negro at Langassing, on the 10th of September last.

Some of our Democrats are objecting to the county convention's being held so early as the 27th of this month. They want it deferred until the railroad is completed to Charlestown.

Complaints are made about the miserable shack of a stove in the City Hall. It fell down a few nights ago, and came near burning down the building. Our Council will of course see a new one provided.

The first trip of the ferry will be dropped hereafter on Sundays. The boat will, therefore, make its first trip on Sunday morning from this side at six o'clock. During the week the arrangement will continue the same as heretofore, the first boat leaving Jeffersonville at half-past five in the morning.

A little boy between twelve and fifteen years of age yesterday attempted to steal a horse belonging to David Wauchap, while it was tied near the first tollgate on the Charlestown pike. Mr. Wauchap caught the young rascal in time to prevent the consummation of the theft. Upon the promise of better behavior, the little urchin was placed on the ferry and sent to Louisville, where he resides.

A desire for a better arrangement of the ferry-boats on both sides of the river has often been expressed, and now that the cold weather is approaching it is still more desirable. It is understood that the officers of the ferry company intend to so change the boats that one-half may be closed and the other left open, so that the confectionery stores may be closed and the other portion of the room left open for the occupancy of passengers at all hours of the night.

The following marriage licenses were issued in Clark county during the past week.

Peter Youngman and Ann Minz.
Jasper N. Terrell and Margaret E. Lisell.
Henry Lotz and Anna B. Helzer.
Joseph T. Smith and Polly A. Smith.
John Caldwell and Hester A. Pearce.
Fred. H. Boss and Sophia Procasky.
Andrew Kane and Adaline Forsyth.
James L. Dean and Florence J. Jones.
F. E. M. Gilbert, Jr., and Florence A. Boyer.
Edwin E. Ennis and Mary M. Sparks.
George Locke and Mary A. Mafford.
Charles Payton and Sarah J. Sanders.
Wm. H. Hill and Maria Lesch.
Solomon Simpson and Sarah J. McGuire.
John M. Carr and Rebecca O'Harra.
John E. Stoner and Mary E. Moore.
John T. Crim and Sarah E. Watkins.
James H. Townsend and Emily A. Gossett.
Sidney Nor and S. Margaret Holen.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Nov. 9.

Rev. James Hill and family are going to Indianapolis to reside.

There have been but three arrests, for trivial offenses, made since Sunday.

Ex-Pilot John McCarty left for Bloomington yesterday to enter the practice of law.

James J. Crumbaugh, an old Odd Fellow and resident of this city was buried on Sunday afternoon.

Coal is up to 22 cents per bushel. There is not 60,000 bushels in town, and the probabilities of the river's freezing are increasing every day.

Trains leave for Jeffersonville at 5.50, 7.40, 9.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.15, 5.00, 7.30, 10.40 P. M. The 5.50, 9.30, 1.30, and 10.40 trains connect with through trains.

On Sunday night the only prisoner in the Corydon jail set fire to it, and amid the excitement he made his escape, minus all his clothes except one article.

Judge P. H. Jewett arrived from Lexington on last evening's train, to preside temporarily over the conventions of the Circuit Court, vice Judge Bicknell, who goes to Bloomington to-day.

"ARLINGTON HOUSE."

The New Hotel in Washington.

[Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

The chief matter of town consideration is the new hotel, built by the ex-banker Corcoran, called the Arlington House, really a handsome specimen of brown stone masonry, capped with a French roof and pavilion. It is said to have been named the Arlington House in deference to General Robert E. Lee, who, when mournfully looking at his old estate, turned into a cemetery, was told by Corcoran:

"I will build a new Arlington House that shall keep fresh the memory of the hospitality of the old man."

The appearance of the new hotel is very imposing, if one can get at the proper place to see it, for it stands behind the tall blocks of houses which face the Portico of the Presidential Mansion across Lafayette square—the square where stands the statue of Jackson on a high horse. At the roof the hotel looks imposing, like a French modern hotel de ville, being decorated with gilded balustrades and incrusted slate work, while at the pavement it resembles a block of dwelling-houses, having no front entrance at all corresponding to its proportions. A corner block of dwellings and an old mansion have been put in communication with the main edifice, and the whole contains about 165 rooms. The general effect is at once rural and monumental—villa and palace together.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Paris is [illegible].

Pork killing and packing has commenced in Maysville.

A Farmers' Club has been organized at Carrollton. B. F. Butler is President.

Major John C. Fewling, of Carlisle, is the oldest Freemason in his section of Kentucky, and the oldest Odd Fellow in the country.

John Hawkins, a young man, attempted suicide at Warsaw, a few nights since, with morphine. He was recovered by a dose of ipecac.

Robert A. Hopkins, a farmer of Bourbon county, was fleeced out of $100 at Covington last week by a sharper who had wormed into his confidence.

Elder William Steele, an old citizen of Henderson, and for many years a minister of the Christian Church, died on Thursday. He was a very learned man.

Last week a lady by the name of Graves, living a few miles from Murray, committed suicide by hanging herself with a hank of yarn. It is said that insanity was hereditary in her family.

John M. Bacon, an old citizen of Warsaw, died on Sunday night week at the age of sixty-seven. He had resided in Warsaw forty years, and had been a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirty years.

Dr. F. M. Taylor, a promising young physician of Mt. Carmel, died in Maysville on the 2d. Dr. T. was surgeon of the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, and served until the regiment was mustered out at the end of the war.

G. L. Pearman, of Henderson, gave bond last week to answer the charge of attempting to outrage the person of Mrs. Caroline Tuell, a widow lady. The Henderson papers appear to think Mr. P. innocent of the crime attached to him, and that it is a case of mistaken identity.

General Fry, Supervisor of Revenue, paid Paris a visit on Tuesday last. Result, confiscation on Friday of seventeen boxes of tobacco belonging to different firms, viz: Buckner, Short & Todd, Lovely & White, Fee, Fowler, Dow, Hall, Golden, Mellehay, etc. The regular tax had been paid, but some new stamp duty unknown to the owners was not.

Farmers in Kenton and Campbell counties are greatly annoyed by persons hunting with guns and dogs on their farms. These hunters are generally from Cincinnati, and Sunday is their favorite day. They seem to consider turkeys, ducks and chickens legitimate game, and in one instance hogs were shot in mere wantonness.

All the dams in Licking river have been removed, in pursuance of an act passed by the last session of the Kentucky Legislature. Large quantities of coal, logs and lumber are at different points above, ready to be transported on a rise of three or four feet in the river. Captain J. H. Arnold, of Wyoming, Bath county, Ky., is now in Covington, and has purchased a steamboat in Cincinnati for the purpose of navigating the Licking. He will start with her on the first rise in the stream, and proceed as far as Triplett, which is the point where the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad will cross the river.

A Frankfort correspondent of the COURIER-JOURNAL furnishes the following in relation to Judge John Marshall Hewitt, who died in Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th day of October, at the residence of his son-in-law, Col. W. W. Berry: "He was born on the banks of the Potomac river, in Stafford county, Virginia, on the 20th day of December, 1795. He served in the war of 1812 as a Lieutenant of the regular army, and was honorably discharged in 1815. He came to Kentucky to reside in 1816, and practiced law in Nicholasville until 1832, when he was appointed by Gov. Breathitt Judge of the Fifth Judicial District. He consequently removed to Louisville, but resigned and went to Frankfort in 1836, and lived there until 1865, when he went to Nashville to live with his daughters. He was the intimate friend of Gov. Crittenden, Judge Mason Brown, Col. Orlando Brown, Gov. Letcher and Gov. Morehead, and united with them in rendering the society of our capital elevating, refined and delightful. There never lived a purer, nobler or more upright man. The memory of such a father, who so faithfully discharged every duty in life, is a priceless heritage for his children and friends."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The privilege of pool selling in Memphis costs $500.

The jail in Warren county, Tennessee, is empty.

Richmond is having 125 street letter-boxes put up.

Judge Isaac Taylor died at Corsicana, Texas, on the 26th ult.

A great revival of religion is going on at Rogersville, Tenn.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church meets in Richmond to-morrow.

Col. Churchill Jones, one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Falls county, Texas, died on the 28th ult.

The people in Ralls county, Mo., complain that their corn, oats and hay are suffering from the depredations of immigrants.

The loss by the late fire at Greenville, Ala., the other day, is estimated at $250,000. The Advocate newspaper office was entirely destroyed.

Mr. John Gerdon was brutally murdered near Wharton, Wharton county, Texas, on the 28th, by two negroes, and his body burned to conceal the crime.

George W. Ross, of Athens, Tenn., has received the appointment of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District, vice Colonel Dave Nelson, removed.

Dr. J. C. Stansel was robbed of $4,000 in gold and $10,000 in notes in Monroe, La., October 21st, while under the influence of drink. The affair creates much sensation.

Hon. John G. Scott, formerly the representative in Congress and proprietor in the iron furnace at Irondale, in Washington county, Missouri, has erected a new charcoal furnace near Leesburg, in Crawford county.

The Christiana plantation, on Red river, belonging to the succession of David I. Hooks, deceased, was sold last Wednesday by Sheriff Ross to Mr. W. J. Bush for $14,280, about $33 23 per acre. The tract contains 308 acres.

The Virginia tobacco factories are closing out their stocks for the season. A large number of laborers will be thus thrown out of employment, and will be obliged to turn their hands to such jobs as they can pick up during fall and winter.

The San Antonio Beef Extract Company and the Texas Liebig Extract Company have consolidated under the name of the San Antonio Liebig Extract Company. The establishment near San Antonio will use thirty beeves per day to begin with.

The very Rev. Dr. Anderson, of London, England, one of the distinguished Oxford converts to Catholicism, and nephew of Archbishop Manning, of London, is expected in St. Louis in a few days. He will be the guest of the Rev. Father Ryan.

The San Antonio (Texas) Star of the 28th ultimo has just seen some gentlemen from Blanco county. They report that the Indians have lately been in the settlements above. Neither man nor beast is safe anywhere in the country; and so it is all along the whole line of frontier.

Miss Bettie Sky, the young lady of seventeen, who committed suicide a few days ago by taking strychnine, at her home in Pettis county, Missouri, was impelled to the rash act by jealousy of her own sister. She was a daughter of the late R. M. Sky, who died at Warrensburg in 1862.

C. P. Rawlings, an old citizen of Howard county, Missouri, while hunting, near Rocheport, on Saturday last, was accidentally shot by his companion, James M. Bearce. He was a man of forty-five, and leaves a wife and seven children. His wife was a daughter of the late Robt. Adams, of Howard county, and a niece of Washington Adams, of Boonville.

Messrs. John H. Terry and A. W. Mitchell, members of the Missouri Legislature from the Fifth and Sixth wards, St. Louis, have notified the Governor of their removal from their respective districts and the consequent vacation of their offices. It is probable that new elections will at once be called, in order that their late constituents may be represented at the next session of the Legislature.

At least 25,000 people attended the Richmond Fair on Wednesday last. At noon the blooded stock was paraded, and over two hundred pure blood horses were in line, a greater show than was ever made in Virginia before. "Hotspur," a Philadelphia horse, won the $500 prize given by the society for the fastest trotting. The display of agricultural implements was better than ever had before.

Mr. Alfred Norton, a well-known citizen of Mobile, and a brave and gallant Confederate soldier, committed suicide on Thursday last. He entered a gunsmith's shop, asked to see a pistol, inquired what kind of cartridge was used, and, upon being informed, had one of the cylinders loaded. Picking up the pistol he remarked, "I will now try it," or words to that effect, at the same time placing the muzzle to his left breast and firing. He staggered back saying, "I reckon I'll die now," and, falling slowly to the floor, died in a few minutes.

Near St. Joseph, Mo., on Tuesday night last a railroad train ran into and over a cow, scattering beef and unmade milk promiscuously, in pieces and pints. The train came to a dead stop just in time to prevent putting a dead stop to the life of a man, lying on the track senseless and drunk, thirty feet beyond. The Gazette says: "If, when the man sobers up, provided he ever does, he don't go and pay for the cow that was offered up as a sacrifice for him, he deserves to be run over the next time he is caught on a railroad track."

Eli Odom, of Sumner county, Middle Tennessee, has passed away. A soldier of 1812, he fought the battles of Old Hickory. He lived an honest man, a staunch Democrat, and died at an advanced age. At "Wall Spring," beside the grave of Col. George Elliott, his friends have placed him, and as long as the memory of Emuckfau, Talladega, Horse Shoe, and the 8th of January live in the memory of the present, his name cannot pass without a record linked with the past of our country, when no disunion marred a Union of States that the spirits of '76 had rendered immortal. Peace to the ashes of him, and sympathy to his posterity.

On the 28th ult., a man named Thomas, a prisoner in the Washington county (Mo.) jail, prepared an effigy of himself in such a way that Sheriff Breckinridge, who soon afterwards entered the cell, supposed that a dead man lay before him. In the meantime Thomas escaped. The Sheriff hastened for a Coroner, and met a party of men escorting a prisoner, and, says the Potosi Journal, so solemnly impressed was he by the death presence which he had just gazed upon, that he did not raise his eyes to the new jail-bird, but simply retraced his steps, unlocked and swung open the massive iron doors to receive the offender. Then—a moment—a surprised glance—and our worthy official stood aghast. A weird double presence stood face to face with him. Thomas was cold, rigid in the gloomy iron cell, and Thomas stood upright, smiling before him. A hurried unlocking of the cell door, and all was explained.

The investigating committee appointed by the St. Louis Board of Trade to investigate the charges against Capt. Washington, of the Submarine No. 13, continues in that city. A good deal of testimony has been elicited, and the report of the committee is looked forward to with interest. No conclusion has been yet reached as to the guilt of Washington, nor has the press of St. Louis expressed any opinion about the matter.

Grant is doing his best to defeat Hamilton, and insure the election of Davis, who represents a small scalawag element in Texas. The arrest by the military of Capt. John C. Conner, U. S. A., who had, at the solicitation of the respectable people of the Second Congressional District, consented to be their candidate for Congress, is the last phase of executive interference in that State. Ex-Gov. Pease, Judge Stribling, and other staunch Union men, have denounced Grant's meddling in the State politics of Texas.

It may be noted as a fact equally undoubted and significant that every lawyer of distinguished eminence in the country, when required to act judicially or officially and not as a mere politician, has sustained in nearly all cases the Democratic construction of the Constitution. As conspicuous examples we may name Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Henry Clay, Millard Fillmore, Thomas Ewing, James R. Doolittle, Andrew Johnson and Chief Justice Chase. We might add nearly all the present members of the Supreme Court, for most of them were Radicals when appointed, yet it is well known that no leading measures of the Radical party can stand for a moment before its own court.

The Madrid papers, indignant and incensed at Sickles's blundering insolence as a diplomatist, are republishing the details of his life in this country as given in some of the most prominent New York papers at the time of his appointment. It is said that all the Americans in Spain blush, as well they may, for the extraordinary expositions made in a foreign land under their very eyes in regard to the character of their country's minister. In view of the disgrace reflected upon the United States we could almost regret that the expositions, true as they unquestionably are, were made by the New York papers, and yet it seems but just and right, that, when shameful appointments are made, the shame of them should be exposed. Sickles was not appointed without a full knowledge, on the part of the administration, as to all the deeds that have been made universally public since. To reward such a life as his is only less disgraceful than to live such a life.

Repudiation.

It should occasion no surprise that there is a great deal of loose, disjointed talk about repudiation when it is remembered that the General Government has already repudiated many of its honest debts and that the departments at Washington are every day refusing to pay, or even to consider, the claims of creditors who do not present them in the shape of interest-bearing bonds. The leading feature of the financial policy of the administration consists of a subterfuge which is not without a certain ingenuity of its own. It sees in the minds of the people only that portion of the national liability which is officially and popularly known as "the public debt," *i. e.* the debt held in formal promises to pay and generally owned by capitalists, who are for the most part able to make themselves heard and who happen to occupy a most conspicuous place before the eye of the country. To "reduce the public debt"—that is this particular branch of the public debt—is the sole aim of the Radicals. They think, and with a show of reason, that if they can make it appear through the monthly exhibits that this fragment of the public debt is being reduced, they can point to the fact as conclusive proof of the honesty and efficiency of their fiscal management.

They are therefore closing the avenues that lead to the Treasury to every class of creditors except the bondholders. All the doors of all the departments are shut against the approach of private claims no matter how just. The widow with her little account for corn and oats; the cripple with his application for pension money; the merchant and the farmer with their bills for damage and pillage done by Federal troops, all sorts and conditions of personal application, are set aside on some pretext or other in order that there may be money enough to pay the demands of the bondholder and reduce the figures that stand in the legislative and popular mind's eye as "the public debt."

If the administration has any other idea in regard to the finances it has not yet appeared; and, consequently, as the bonds are but a part of the public debt, and as there are ten creditors to one bondholder, it is natural to hear men who have had their claims repudiated, urge very earnestly and plausibly the repudiation of claims which they regard as far less just and binding. This fact, taken in connection with the circumstance that there is always a class of persons who are indifferent to considerations of national honor, and impatient for violent measures and revolutionary changes, is sufficient to account for the prevalence of repudiation as a thought, a suggestion, a possibility, an iteration in the political vocabulary of the period. At present this is about the sum of it.

In criticising the measures of the Radical administration we are not disposed to go the lengths of partisan attack, for purely partisan purposes, and to ascribe the condition of the country—its uncertainty and the clamors of its people—solely to the misconduct of the Government. This, and the wholesale and more or less angry contradictions which would meet it on the part of the advocates of the dominant power, is too sweeping and conclusive a mode of discussion to produce very speedy or satisfying results. It would confuse, rather than enlighten, the popular mind and keep the desired verdict in a state of suspense between warring factions, which play at it as if it were a foot-ball, whilst great and pressing interests, public and private, are left to suffer. But when distinct charges are made against the government—charges which do not proceed from inferences drawn out of discreditable or disastrous events, but clear and positive allegations of criminal error or neglect, such as the repudiations we have alluded to—such, too, as the late Wall-street muddle—is it not humiliating and irritating to have no better answer given us than a patriotic murmur about the flag, and a florid flourish about the blood and the integrity of the nation? Loyalty is very good in its season. But, like other virtues, it may be asserted out of season, and then it is no virtue at all. A thief may not plead sobriety as an excuse for burglary; nor may a party set up its loyalty, particularly when its claims to loyalty are chiefly self-asserted, as an argument in favor of boundless license and injustice.

We need a change in the conduct of public affairs, not because the elements which compose the Republican organization differ essentially from the elements which compose political societies at large, but because the Republican party is a war party, constructed of sectional materials in time of war, sustained by the people of a section for war purposes, and kept alive four years after the restoration of peace, and in spite of its failure to restore the Union, on war passions. Any party so organized would in ten years become thoroughly corrupt and despotic. It was the assumption on the part of the leaders of the old Democratic party in the South that the ascendancy of the Democratic organization at Washington was necessary to the protection of Southern rights that brought about a disastrous revolution. It is the assumption of the Republican leaders to-day that their retention in power is essential to national credit and safety which is drifting us toward repudiation. The one and the other assumption might easily be proved to have been and to be equally unfounded. No political society has any just claim to be regarded as the standard of popular loyalty and national credit. Parties are made for the people, the people are not made for parties. This country belongs to the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people. The States are their own keepers, and not the slaves of the "princes, the governors, and the captains, the judges, the counselors and the treasurers, and all the rulers of provinces," as the Radicals would have us believe.

Democracy is not treason. Radicalism is not loyalty. If they be so, we might as well shut up shop and label it "Wanted—a first-class dictator—foreigners preferred." But if they be not so, and if the genius and spirit of republicanism is to be maintained, we must have the sectional and war party which is conducting its administration on sectional and war ideas succeeded by a great, national, peace society, which will pay all the nation's debts without discrimination.

The bondholder himself ought to be a Democrat. If he were wise he would see where the short-sighted policy of the administration is leading him. He is asking more than he has a just claim to receive, and he is receiving his demands at the cost of other claims more just than his own. He himself is building up a party of repudiation. The Grant administration is making converts to it every day. There is no policy in the Government but that which robs Peter to pay Paul. It plunders the poor to pamper the rich. It is removing the stones from the foundations of public faith in order to build a pretty and insubstantial tower for the momentary admiration and ultimate destruction of the people. In this way repudiation is suggested by a practical application and enforced through class discriminations that only color and aggravate its features.

The debts of the South and the claims of the South have been repudiated already. It is natural that repudiation should make the Southern people careless. They have no particular desire to pay a debt which was incurred to overcome them, having had to repudiate their own debt, and this sentiment is elevated into an argument when it is considered in relation to a Government which has so far set so bad an example of genuine integrity.

The next session of Congress will do little else than stock-job. The Departments will do nothing but shilly-shally. The Republican party will continue to deal in rhetorical flourishes and promises; and all the while we are jogging along toward a day when it will not be possible to write that "all the people heard the sound of the cornet, harp, sackbut, psaltery, and all kinds of music, and fell down and worshiped the golden image which Nebuchadnezzar set up before them."

Two Old Saints.

Although knee-breeches and shoe-buckles have gone out of fashion long ago, and with them much of the formality that dignified the official and polite intercourse of our grand-fathers, it is pleasant to learn that the Justices of the Supreme Court "are scrupulously deferential one to another," even though their old-fashioned and high-bred courtesy should sometimes delay the public business.

It is related that on a recent occasion the Chief Justice and Mr. Associate Justice Swayne, being disagreed as to a point in equity, could not find it in their hearts to come to a flat contradiction and spent an entire night before they had disposed of the simple question of etiquette, having failed altogether to reach the question of law. This is vastly genteel and refreshing; and the friends of Mr. Chase will doubtless point to it with not a little pride. But, if we may be allowed a word, we think we can suggest a mode by which the two old gentlemen will find it easy to relieve themselves of embarrassment and to push the public business forward with greater dispatch.

St. Anthony, we are told, was one day thinking he was the best man in the desert, when it chanced to be revealed to him that there lived another hermit very much holier indeed. He set out at once across the sands in quest of this pious rival, meeting with a number of dragons, centaurs and fauns in the course of his journey. At last he reached the hut of St. Paul. The venerable hermit, who had been living in total solitude for a hundred and fifty years, refused at first to admit the strange intruder, but, being informed that it was no other than St. Anthony, he opened his wicket, and the two began to discourse about religion after the fashion of those times. Presently a crow bearing a loaf of bread flew by. Paul remarked this must be an indication that he had done well in admitting Anthony, since his daily diet for sixty years had been but half a loaf of bread. To cut a long story short, the two sat down on the bank of a sequestered brook to partake of the frugal repast so kindly and unexpectedly furnished by heaven, when a terrible difficulty arose; neither of the saints could bring himself to break the loaf before the other. St. Paul alleged that St. Anthony, being his guest, should go for it; but St. Anthony, who was only ninety-nine years old, dwelt upon the greater age of St. Paul. They spent the whole afternoon, just as the two Justices are reported to have spent the night, arguing this mighty question of precedence and courtesy, until, just as the evening was drawing in, a bird came sailing along upon a cloud and said, "You old fools! why don't each of you take an end of the loaf and pull together?"

Their saintships did so with the happiest effect—and so may their honors the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Income Tax.

It is a good indication, that, in view of the approaching session of Congress, the most influential papers of the country, a portion of them Radical, are again urging that the income tax be reduced one-half if it shall not be wholly abolished. It is an odious tax and an oppressive one. It tends to perjury and fraud. It cannot be fairly executed, and, if it should be, it would be mischievous. A tax more unfair in its practical operation never existed in the country.

The law providing for this tax expires by limitation next year, after which time no income tax can be imposed without additional legislation. If our finances are in as healthy and flourishing a condition as they are represented to be, and if the proceeds from customs and other sources are as large and shall continue to be as large as they are represented to be, and, most of all, if due economy shall be exercised in the administration of the Government or even no extraordinary extravagance, we see no reason why the income tax law cannot be suffered to expire without the hope of resurrection and without the prospect of any public inconvenience of any kind whatever.

By dispensing with the tax, Congress would lift a heavy weight from the shoulders of the masses, and thus make them better able to bear other burdens which must in all events be very heavy. If it be not wholly abolished, let it at least be reduced to two and a half per cent. Such reduced tax would, in the opinion of a prominent Republican organ at Washington, not only not embarrass the government financially, but result in an increased revenue; for it is argued that many who now evade the tax altogether and excuse themselves for so doing on the ground that it is unjust and oppressive, a great and ruinous wrong, would come forward and freely pay that which is at present held back from the tax-gatherers.

If the fellow who stole eight hundred dollars from Gen. Butler had any conscience at all, he would go to New Orleans and restore the money to the rightful owner. He ought to know that no good can come of money that has been twice stolen.

Postal Changes.

The Postmaster General, as has been stated, will, in his annual report for the present year, recommend that the franking privilege be abolished, and the several departments required to pay their own postage. Several movements toward the abolition of that odious and mischievous privilege have been made in past years, but they have always encountered the opposition of the anti-Democratic party in Congress, and we do not expect that the present movement, though made from a high Radical source, will meet with any better fate. The evil is one that has always been calling aloud for redress, and may have to keep on calling for a long time.

The Postmaster General, we are assured, will also recommend that the laws regulating advertisements of his department shall be changed in material respects, that the letter-box delivery system shall be stopped, that all mail matter shall be delivered by carriers or through the general delivery, and that the rates of registered letters shall be reduced. All these are important matters, and should be acted on by Congress at an early day. The propriety of the contemplated changes is so manifest that they ought to take up very little indeed of the time of that body.

Ex-Secretary Borie has given Mrs. President Grant a medallion representing George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Ulysses S. Grant. It is understood that it was the original intention of Mr. Borie to have John Smith represented also, and that he was deterred by the fear that Lincoln and Grant wouldn't like it. As the thing now stands, Washington wouldn't have objected, of course.

Mr. Seward has placed on exhibition in New York the presents he received while in California. The President could probably be induced to exhibit his presents there also if he could find vacant space enough in the city to hold them.

The Emperor of the French is going to spend some time at Nice. The President of the United States finds Philadelphia, New York, Boston, West Point, Washington, Pa., Long Branch, Saratoga, Newport, &c., &c., Nice enough for him.

Butterfield and Corbin were both badly mixed up in the late Wall-street gold swindle. In consequence of this Butterfield has resigned his position of Assistant Treasurer. But Corbin still holds on to his position of brother-in-law.

The very absurd medallion which Borie ordered to be made for Mrs. Grant has been finished. We insist that it be immediately hung in the coal-hole of the White House. They may hang Borie when and where they please.

Dr. J. C. Ayer was defeated for Congress in Massachusetts. He is the most unfortunate of political and medical quacks. He can induce neither his people nor his pills to work for him.

Gen. Grant has determined not to come to Louisville on the 18th. This confirms us in the conviction we have long entertained that he could stay at home if he would.

The Sultan of Turkey will not go with Eugenie to the opening of the Suez canal after all. There has probably been another "Revolt of the Harem."

The robbery of Gen. Butler in Philadelphia, the other day, is the best of evidence that there is not always honor among thieves.

CITY ITEMS.

Reduction of Rates for Transmission of Telegraph Messages.

OPENING OF THE OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE U. S. IN CHICAGO.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO. OF THE U. S., PITTSBURG, Nov. 5, 1869.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States having completed their lines to Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Paul, have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Louisville that, in accordance with the policy and custom of the corporation, they have opened their offices for business with a reduction of rates (85 cents to Chicago), and trust that the company will receive a fair share of the telegraph business of the people of the city.

It is the policy of this corporation to reduce rates as from time to time the increase of messages offered for transmission over their wires justifies.

The people of Louisville need no argument to instruct them that competition is the cause of reduction in telegraph charges. Nor is it necessary to point out that a positive, full, and sustained support of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States is but due as an act of justice, and as resulting in a continuation of low rates for the transmission of messages and securing cheap telegraph service.

The Louisville offices of the company are at 74 Main street, between Second and Third, 206 Main street, Hamilton Buildings, and at the Galt House. Geo. H. Thurston, President Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co. of the U. S.

Painting for Keep.

We recommend to druggists, painters, and all other dealers in and consumers of paint, the Harris Patent Paint. Although as yet not used in Louisville, the agent, who called on us yesterday, carried with him heaps of certificates and recommendations from reliable parties North and South who have used it, and speak wonders for its fire, weather, and water-proof qualities, its durability, its brightness, pureness, and depth of color. It is a paint which is composed of material reduced by the most intense heat, and ground in pure linseed oil. When applied and dry it becomes as hard as flint, which, with its additional quality (a non-conductor of heat), renders it proof against all the elements destructive to other paint. A St. Louis company with a capital of $500,000 are engaged in the manufacture of these paints, and the works, which are in Pittsburg, Pa., are capable of turning out indefinite quantities. We bespeak a bright future for the enterprise.

Shells of the Ocean.

A fine collection of shells from "every sea and every clime" on exhibition at No. 165 Fourth street to-day, and will be sold at auction to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Also, at the same time, a variety of rustic furniture.

Simple but Effectual.

The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by singers and public speakers generally. In coughs, irritation of the throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or in singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

The Popular Photograph Gallery

Is Stowe's, corner of Fourth and Green streets. Prices lower than elsewhere, and only the very best of work sent from the rooms.

Warfield & West sell at auction this day, at three o'clock P. M., two desirable cottages on Roselane street. A fine opportunity for those in want of cheap and comfortable homes.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CITY ITEMS.

Look, Look.

J. M. Armstrong, 132 Main street, advertises boys' clothing, furnishing goods, and merchant tailoring at reduced prices.

In all kidney and bladder troubles Walker's Tonic Bitters will be found beneficial. Can refer to parties who have been entirely relieved.

New goods for pantaloons and suitings, at Cocke & Sewell's, Artistic Tailors, 320 West Main street, adjoining Louisville Hotel.

LOCAL NOTICES.

CLOAKING VELVETS!!

A fresh importation of Lyons best cloaking velvet at

no9 Tu,Th&Su M. ARON'S.

A great many side hits are being made at the Plantation Bitters by a score or two of disinterested friends, who are endeavoring to imitate or counterfeit them. It is all of no use. The people won't be imposed upon. Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day. They are in the same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, liver complaint, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. no6eod&w1

FURS!!! FURS!!!

The best and cheapest assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Furs at

no9 Tu,Th&Su M. ARON'S.

The Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat secures great economy, excellence in the preparation of beef tea. Buy none but that made by the "Liebig Extract of Meat Company." Baron Liebig's signature on every jar. For sale by druggists and grocers. J. MILHAU'S SONS, no9 d&w1m 183 Broadway, New York.

Shells, corals, and other marine curiosities of late importation, and now on exhibition at the store, No. 165 Fourth street, will be sold Wednesday evening at 3 o'clock. Also a fine lot of rustic furniture at same time and place.

All the latest novelties in Cloaks and Cloakings at

no9 Tu,Th&Su M. ARON'S.

MINCED MEAT,

A strictly choice article.

"Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk, a large lot at reduced rates.

New Shaker Preserves, at Shakers' prices.

Blue Grass Cheese and Butter.

For sale by A. FONDA & SONS, Italian Warehousemen, 101 Fourth Street, bet. Market and Jefferson. no7-d3

Cloaks & Cloakings.

Will open some new styles of cloaks and cloakings Monday morning. no7 d3,Su,Tu&Th EDWARD CERF & CO., Corner Fourth and Market.

Fire Sets and Stands, Coal Hods and Vases, Nursery Fenders and Fire Guards, and all kinds of Winter Goods, at PYNE & CREIGHTON'S, no7-d2 82 Fourth Street.

Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.

Astonishing and almost miraculous cures of cancer are daily being made by Drs. R. H. Kline & Co., at the Philadelphia Cancer Infirmary, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Penn., and at the branch office in charge of Prof. E. G. Dalton, 136 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The treatments used are Cancer Antidotes, the most scientific and successful known in the civilized world. They are not caustic, eating or burning medicines. They give little or no pain. They are indorsed by the best surgeons of the age.

No other persons have these antidotes. No other treatment should ever be used.

For particulars call or address as above. no6-deod2

The secret of beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the complexion.

Roughness, redness, blotches, sunburn, freckles, and tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty. Remember, Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's Kathairon. o19 deod1m&w4

Velvet Cloaks and Velvets.

We make a specialty of Velvet Cloaks and Lyons Velvets. EDWARD CERF & CO., n7d&SuTu&Th Corner Fourth and Market.

The ghost of King Solomon, if the Spiritualists could raise it, would admit that there is something "new under the sun." Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair is thoroughly original. There has been no thing like it since time began. It is the only transparent and harmless fluid in existence that will restore the natural color to gray hair without discoloring the skin. no6 eod3

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1868.

J. J. Lawrence, M. D., Baltimore, Md:

DEAR SIR: I deem it due to you to report the beneficial effects of your Rosadalis in my case. At the opening of this month I was prostrated by weakness, so much as to prevent my attention to household duties. My attending physician brought me a bottle of your Rosadalis, which has had the desired effect. It strengthened my system and has restored my health. We are using this medicine in our family with very happy results, and I cannot regard it otherwise than a truly valuable medicine. Yours respectfully, ALICE C. REYNOLDS, n3eod6 231 New York avenue.

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES, the most popular medicines of the day, at Owen & Sutton's, Druggists, cor. Market and Floyd. no6 d6

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Ladies', misses' and children's furs, an immense stock, at EDWARD CERF & CO.'S no7 d3,Su,Tu&Th

For cheap reading subscribe to Frank Madden's circulating library. Terms, 50c per month. sep2 2&sun&tues.

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin. au18-dif I. R. TILMAN, M. D.

At Half Price.

Valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains and other valuable jewelry at half the usual retail price at the broker's office of C. Hagan, 114 Third street. oc28 dlm

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY, —OR— Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. jy25 d1

DIED.

BURKE—On the 7th inst., at 11½ o'clock P. M., ANNIE BURKE, eldest daughter of Michael and Bridget Burke, in her 23d year.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 858 Green street, below Floyd, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Miss Burke was a faithful member of the holy Roman Catholic Church. She was supported in her lingering illness, in her approach to the valley and shadow of Death, with full assurance of an entrance into the Mansion of Eternal Bliss.

May her father, mother, sisters, and brothers follow her pious example in life, and they will yet meet her in heaven to part no more. To such as lived her pious life we may well exclaim

Oh, Death, where is thy sting?
Oh, Grave, where is thy victory?

YOUNG—On Monday, the 8th inst., in this city, Miss CATHARINE T. YOUNG, daughter of the late William K. Young, of Hunter's Bottom, Carroll county, Ky., in the 26th year of her age.

Funeral services from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry T. Kerin, Esq., No. 26 Jacob street, between First and Brook, on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Her remains will be removed to Carroll county for interment.

BLACKWELL ON TAX TITLES. Third Edition. A Practical Treatise on the Power to Sell Land for the Non-payment of Taxes. Edited by F. V. BALCH, Esq. 8vo. $7 50.

The work of the present editor has consisted in the collection of cases subsequent to the last edition, some additional citations of the earlier authorities have also been made. In all, upwards of four hundred cases have been added. The new matter is in the form of foot-notes, distinguished by the letters of the alphabet. The attention of the lawyer is especially called to the digest of cases in the Addenda. Note, embracing cases reported while this volume was going through the press, or which had escaped previous research. Great pains have been taken to make the citations complete up to the present time.

PUBLISHED BY LITTLE, BROWN & CO., 110 Washington St., Boston. n9 d3

This Week and Next!

J. M. ARMSTRONG, 132 MAIN STREET.

WILL reduce his prices 10 per cent. this week.

Boys' Clothing, Youths' Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Merchant Tailoring, &c. n9 d3

Irish Whisky.

PURE old Irish Whisky in store and for sale by the demijohn. W. R. WALKER & CO., n9 25 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES.

[illegible]

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 1, cures [illegible] Ulcers, Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, [illegible]

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 2, cures [illegible] and gives immediate relief in all cases. Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two bottles $9.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a rapid and thorough cure for Urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR D'AMOUR, a radical cure for Nervous or General Debility, in old or young. [illegible]

On receipt of price these remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, D. B. RICHARDS, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, No. 228 Varick st., New York. oc5 eodly

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—[illegible]

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, oc28 d&wfm New York City.

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.

Azur Lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F., meets Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, at 7 o'clock. All the members are requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. By order of J. HUBER, N. G. PHILIP S. CAMPBELL, Rec. Sec'y. n9 d2

Attention, Helm Guards!

YOU are commanded to meet at your armory this (Tuesday) evening, Nov. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance will be before the company. DAVID F. C. WELLER, Capt.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of D. Strobel & Co. and Snodgrass, Brooks & Strobel has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. R. SNODGRASS, F. BROOKS, D. STROBEL.

THE business will be conducted hereafter under the style of the Louisville Trunk Factory by Stratton, Snodgrass & Co., No. 129 West Market street. R. B. STRATTON, Sr., R. V. SNODGRASS, E. M. CARR, F. BROOKS. n9 d3

Notice.

MR. E. T. Naylor has withdrawn his interest from our firm by limitation, dating from the 1st inst. MOORE, BREMAKER & CO. Nov. 4, 1869. n6 d12

REMOVAL.

Removed.

OUERBACKER, BENHAM & CO. have removed to No. 108 Main st., between Third and Fourth, where they will continue the produce commission business. OUERBACKER, BENHAM & CO.

Removal.

DR. LUNSFORD P. YANDELL, Jr., has removed his office to the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, up stairs; entrance on Sixth street. Residence on Chestnut, 1 door above Sixth. oc31 3m

DIVIDENDS.

Notice.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, November 1, 1869.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 4th inst. R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier. n2 d10

WINTERSMITH'S

REMEDIES.

The Most Popular Medicines of the Day:

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.

For sale by C. LEWIS DIEHL, Druggist, n9 d6 Corner First and Walnut.

Metropolitan Hotel!

NEW YORK, November 1, 1869.

WE are now prepared to receive families and single gentlemen for the winter. n9 d3 SIMEON LELAND & CO.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

CURTAINS, &c

C. KETCHUM, No. 72 West Main Street,

IS now offering the handsomest stock of the above goods ever offered to the citizens of Louisville and the public generally. Do not fail to call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere. Particular inducements to cash customers. n7 d8

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Those who wish bargains in

FAMILY MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, AND PERFUMERY

Had better call soon at the old house No. 76 Fourth street, near Main.

RAYMOND & CO. n4 eod4

Bulbs for 1870.

I HAVE just received a supply of selected Bulbs, consisting of Crocuses, Hyacinths, Lilies, Tulips, &c.

Any of these bulbs may now be planted for blooming during the season of 1870. For sale at 105 Third st. JAS. T. LANHAM, Importer of Teas, &c. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7—Su&Tu

Manufactured by The National Watch Co., OF ELGIN, ILL. Pronounced by Watch Makers, Railroad and Express men, East and West, to be the most correct Time Keepers made. Avoid parties who advertise to send Watches "C.O.D." PURPORTING to be of our make. We furnish none for that purpose. There are imitations in market. To get GENUINE ELGIN WATCHES, apply to dealers in your own locality or elsewhere, whom you know to be honorable. Business Office and Sales Room 159 & 161 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES, ATTENTION

JUST RECEIVED—
Lace Chemisettes at $1;
Puffed Illusion Chemisettes at 75c;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 35;
Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 25c.
Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs at 20c.
Corsets with 40 whalebones only $2;
Embroidered Collars, Cuffs, and sleeves; new styles;
Lace Collars;
Lace Handkerchiefs;
Fine Embroidered Table-Covers, &c., at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store, n7 103½ Fourth street.

LINCK'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

[EUROPEAN PLAN,]

NORTH COLLEGE ST., First door above the L. and N. Depot, **NASHVILLE, TENN.**

THIS elegant new establishment was opened to the public Oct. 11. The traveler will find there handsomely furnished rooms, an unsurpassed bill of fare, and the very finest wines, liquors and cigars. He pays only for what he orders, as the house is kept on the European plan. no3 d1m

PORTER, AKIN & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.,)

COTTON FACTORS AND **Commission Merchants,** DEALERS IN **Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties & Provisions** 309 West Main, LOUISVILLE, KY. oc8 eodlm

HARDIE & ROBINSON, Commission Merchants, And General Agents for the sale of [illegible], No. 7 Central Block, Water Street, SELMA, ALA.

PROMPT sales and immediate remittances guaranteed. No charge made for storage. References—Messrs. Todd & Richardson, Hughes, Goshen & Co., W. A. Richardson & Son, O. W. Thomas & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Thomas Saylor's Administrator, &c., against Thomas Saylor's Heirs, &c. } No. 21,591.

THE creditors of Thomas Saylor, deceased, are notified that this is a proceeding to settle the estate. Parties having claims against the same must present them [illegible] on or before the [illegible] day of December, 1869. THOS. P. SMITH, Com'r.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Victor Stella's Administrator against Victor Stella's Heirs, &c. } No. 21,584.

THE creditors of Victor Stella, deceased, are notified that this is a proceeding to settle the estate. Parties having claims against the same must present them at my office, properly proven, on or before the [illegible] day of December, 1869. THOS. P. SMITH, Com'r. n9 d2&w3

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!

300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and 1,000 bushels No. 1 Oats in store. CALLAHAN & SON, n9 eod4t Corner Ninth and Broadway.

Notice of Assignment.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Notice is hereby given that I have been, this 8th day of November, 1869, appointed assignee of J. T. Tyler, [illegible] and all parties having claims against said Tyler will present them for adjudication, and all persons indebted will come forward at once and settle with me at the book store, No. 109 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Given under my hand this the 8th November, 1869. THEO. HARRIS, Assignee. Louisville, Ky.—n9 d3

To All Whom it May Concern.

I HEREBY notify all persons that I claim as the owner of Wilson's Plaster Grate for the counties of Franklin, Scott, Woodford, and Fayette, and will prosecute any and all persons for selling, buying, or using the same in the above named counties, when not purchased from me or my authorized agents. E. FOWLER. Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 5, 1869. n7 d3

Rio Coffee.

1,813 BAGS prime to choice new crop Rio Coffee now arriving and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., n7 d3 34 Fourth street.

Mules for Sale.

26 head of extra large fat 4-year old Mules and 10 head 14 hands 3 inches 3-years old all fat, for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. R. WATERS.

Louisville Chancery Court.

M. E. Walker et al., plffs., vs. Ben. S. Griffin, &c. } In Chancery. No. 20,517.

THIS cause was referred to the undersigned, Commissioner of said Court, to take proof of and report the debts against the estate of said Ben. S. Griffin, deceased; therefore the creditors of said decedent are hereby notified to produce their claims, properly proven, to me, on or before the 20th day of November next. THO. P. SMITH, Com'r. Oct. 29, 1869—n2 d4t

Louisville Chancery Court.

T. Leahy vs. M. Leahy. } No. 25,613.

ALL persons are hereby notified that we have made application to said Court, in suit No. 25,613, for a judgment empowering M. Leahy, wife of T. Leahy, to act and trade as a feme sole. T. LEAHY, n5 d10 M. LEAHY.

Reopening.

MR. J. T. BESANCON would respectfully inform the public that he has again opened his saloon and boarding-house, at his old stand, No. 185 south side Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, where he hopes to see all of his old friends and as many new ones as will give him a call. Having recently repaired and improved my place of business, I am prepared to offer the best accommodation to all who will give me their patronage. J. T. BESANCON.

Notice to Bridgemen.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, ENGINEER'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—CARPENTERS and LABORERS to work on the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville. Wages for first-class carpenters $3 00, for laborers $1 75 to $2 to per day. For employment apply to Superintendent of Superstructure Raising. n2 d4

Hominy.

WE are agents for the sale of the Favorite Mill Hominy, and are prepared to fill orders to the trade at manufacturers' prices. Will keep a constant supply in store during the season. J. F. JEFFERSON & BRO.'S, oc21 d13 N. W. corner Main and First sts.

ASTROLOGY

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

YOUNG PAUL WARING

GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER,

Can be consulted at his office, No. 23 Green, between First and Second streets.

$5,000 TO any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, in causing speedy marriages, in bringing the separated together, and in showing correct likenesses of absent friends, [illegible] &c. [illegible] A trial solicited. Satisfaction given or NO PAY!

Consultation Fee reduced—Ladies 50c, Gents $1. oc12 d3m

Allegheny Water.

FROM the celebrated Allegheny Springs, Virginia, the dyspeptic's best friend, for sale, by the bottle, dozen, or case, by VINCENT DAVIS, Druggist, corner Chestnut and Ninth streets, Louisville, Ky. I am sole agent for the sale of this water, and will fill all orders. oc22 d1m

Copper Distilled Whisky.

350 BBLS. Beall, Stiles & Co. Whisky; 20 do May Flower Whisky; 20 do Willie Frost Whisky. For sale by W. WHEFFERNAN, oc12 d1m 334 West Main street.

Wanted,

AT B. W. JENKINS' stables, corner of Fifth and Green sts., 200 common horses and mares, also 150 work mules. The highest market prices paid. se9 dif

Notice.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 24, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Be it known that, for the purpose of erecting the superstructure of the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, at the head of the Falls, a trestle-work has been erected over the channel known as the "Indian chute," and vessels will not be able to go through the chute. Authority for constructing said bridge has been given to the Louisville Bridge Co., under the act of Congress of July 14, 1862. According to section 5 of said act, officers and crews of all vessels, boats, rafts, etc., navigating the Ohio river, are required to regulate the use of said vessels so as not to interfere with the construction of bridges erected and legalized under the provision of this act. W. B. HAMILTON, sel dif President Louisville Bridge Co.

Sugar.

150 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD, fe11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dif bet. Second and Third.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
300 hhds. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
500 bbls. Crushed Sugar.
250 bbls. Granulated Sugars.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
4,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
300 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.

In store and for sale at very low rates. NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., ap10 dif 34 Fourth street.

INSURANCE.

JAMES S. LYMAN,

Fire and Marine Insurance,

No. 143 Main St.

WESTERN, OF BUFFALO, N. Y. ASSETS, OVER $700,000.
FIREMEN'S, OF NEW YORK, ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
BUFFALO F. & M., OF BUFFALO, N. Y., ASSETS, OVER $500,000.
CORN EXCHANGE OF NEW YORK, ASSETS, OVER $435,000.
BUFFALO CITY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y., ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
NORWICH, OF NORWICH, CONN., ASSETS, OVER $500,000.

Losses Liberally Adjusted *And Promptly Paid.* oc21 d1m

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS, OVER $17,000,000, GOLD!

THIS company issues permanent policies on buildings against loss or damage by fire, avoiding the trouble of yearly renewals.

All claims are payable in cash on proof of loss, without deduction for interest, and not, as is usual, 60 days after presentation of proofs.

WM. SINTON, Agent, oc21 d1m 143 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

DRY GOODS.

THE RICHMOND MNFG. CO

In addition to their regular product of PURPLES, GERMAN CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, and FANCY styles in the

RICHMOND PRINTS,

Now offer to the trade their improved goods under their

E

ticket, in styles and workmanship excelling anything before made by this Co. These goods are produced to meet a demand for the best Prints that can be made, and rival the highest cost brands in market.

RETAILERS and CONSUMERS wishing a really superior Calico should inquire for the "RICHMOND E."

FOR SALE TO JOBBERS ONLY at

188 Church St., au15 eod6m NEW YORK.

Dress Trimmings.

A LARGE STOCK of Silk Gimps; A large stock of Headings; A large stock of Fringes; A large stock of Dress Buttons; A large stock of Trimming Ribbons; A large stock of Taffeta Ribbons; Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., n7 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Corsets.

A FULL LINE of D 16 White and Colored Corsets; A full line of French Corsets; A full line of Glove-fitting Corsets; Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., n7 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Delaines, Plaids, &c.

200 PIECES All wool Delaines; 10 cases Fancy Delaines; [illegible] pieces Plaid Cloaks; 25 pieces French Merinoes; 15 pieces Black Bombazines; Also, Black and Colored Lustres, Plaid Poplin and Fancy Dress Goods, Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., n7 70 and 72 Sixth street.

CARD.

MADAME A. COLLIN, Cloak Manufactory, Ladies' Under-garments, Dry Goods, Shawls, Trimmings, Furs of all descriptions, NO. 6 MARKET STREET, South side, bet. First and Brook. oc18 d1m

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Geo. Dearbeck vs. Geo. L. Burnbeck } In Chancery, No. 22,927.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, as Marshal thereof, will, on SATURDAY, NOV. [illegible], 1869, [illegible]

[illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputy.

Marshal's Sale.

J. B. Montgomery & Co. vs. J. T. Rohm and others. } In Chancery, No. 22,735.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, as Marshal thereof, will, ON MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1869, about the hour of 12 o'clock M., sell at public sale, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; the balance in 6 and 12 months.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputy. n5 d4d

PUBLIC SALES.

Sale of Marion County Farm.

AS assignee of F. L. Sims, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the court-house door, in Lebanon, Ky., on Monday, [illegible] a farm of about [illegible] acres of land, in Marion county, Ky., on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, about 3 miles west of the village of Calvary. [illegible] Terms—One-third of purchase money in 6, one-third in 9, and one-third in 12 months. Lien to be retained, and notes with good security and bearing interest, to be negotiable and payable in bank. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. oc23 d&w&Tu&Su

Sale of Arkansas Land.

AS assignee of Beamish, Montord, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the court-house door, in Louisville, Ky., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., on Monday, Nov. [illegible], 1869, [illegible] in the State of Arkansas. Terms cash. oc18 dw&Tu STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

Public Sale.

THE undersigned, being desirous to change location and business, will sell, at public sale, on MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869, if not sold before, all the property below mentioned, and in the town of Mt. Vernon, Ky., the terminus of the Lebanon Branch R. R. [illegible] 1 livery stable, 1 house, containing 6 rooms, [illegible] All the above named can be bought reasonably. M. P. MERSUM.

Large Sale of Strips and Dry Leaf Tobacco.

AS assignee of F. L. Sims, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale [illegible] corner of Main and Seventh streets, in the city of Louisville, Ky., commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible] hogsheads of strips and sixteen (16) hogsheads of dry leaf tobacco, put up [illegible] for the English market, and probably comprising the finest lot of tobacco put up in the United States during the present year. Terms cash. oc18 d4d STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

BEST SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

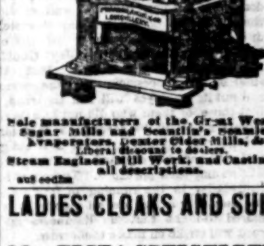
Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

AVOID IMPURE AND UNWHOLESOME **MUSTARDS, SPICES, COFFEE, AND YEAST POWDER, AS ALSO BAD INKS, BLUES, &c.**

CHAS. J. BOUCHE — TRADE MARK — LOUISVILLE, KY.

By selecting only such as bear this encircled Trade-mark. Prepared only at the **FALLS CITY SPICE MILLS** 144 & 146 Sixth st., corner of Grayson, And for sale by the Trade generally. oc5 eod3m

Aikin & Drummond (Successors to Pearce, Aikin & Co.) *LOUISVILLE, KY.*



Sole manufacturers of the Great Western Sugar Mills and Scientific Cane Evaporators, [illegible] Liberal discount to dealers. Steam Engines, Mill Work, and Castings of all descriptions. au8 eodlm

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SUITS

Mrs. ELIZA SPEIGELBERG

HAS just received her stock of FALL GOODS, embracing Cloakings, Velvets, Plush, Satins, Trimmings, Guipure Lace, etc. She is ready to take orders for

Suits in the Latest Style.

Particular attention paid to Velvets. A large stock of black Satin and black Silks. The ladies are invited to call and examine goods and patterns. MRS. ELIZA SPEIGELBERG, No. 100 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. se23 eodlm

TAYLOR & BROTHER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 45 Walnut street, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Manufacturers' agents for

ALBERTON MILLS.

KENTUCKY and Alberton Osnaburgs, Western Star and Baltimore Cotton Duck and Sagouan Twills for Awnings, Car and Steamboat Covers. Alberton Awning Stripes, in assorted patterns. Warranted Indigo Blue.

DELAWARE MANUFACTURING CO.

Delaware Flax Bagging. For sales by the package only. Correspondence invited. au17 eod3m

Louis Tripp's Piano and Music Store! REMOVED TO Johnson's New Building, 118 Main St. mu27 drodu

WM. GLENN & SONS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF **GROCERIES,** 70 and 72 Vine street, Cincinnati,

Have a large and well-assorted stock of Staple and Variety Goods. oc13 Tu Th&Sa3m

Native Wines.

IVES' Seedling, Delaware and Venango Wines of superior quality, in large and small quantities, for sale by J. SACKSTEDER, oc13 deod3m 316 E. Green st., Louisville, Ky.

100,000 GRAPE VINES.

IVES' Seedling, Concord, and Venango Vines, one and two years old; also 100,000 Ives' Seedling Cuttings, for sale by J. SACKSTEDER, 316 East Green st. Send for price list. oc13 deod3m

Bourbon County Copper Distilled Whiskies, OUR OWN BRAND.

175 BBLS Glen Lea AAA, 4 years old; [illegible] Glen Lea AA, 3 [illegible]; [illegible] Glen Lea A, 2 [illegible]; [illegible] Glen Lea BB, 1 [illegible].

Nelson, Marion, Anderson, and Hardin County Copper Distilled Whiskies. 100 bbls H. Logan's AAA, 3 years old; 100 bbls H. Logan's AA, 2 [illegible]; 175 bbls Nolin, 1 year old. In store and for sale to the trade by W. R. WALKER & CO., oc8 25 Main st., bet. First and Second.

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags, Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Rope. G. H. & V. H. KLEINFELTER, Southwest corner South and Pratt streets, oc8 d3m Baltimore, Md.

FITCH & LINDSEY'S CELEBRATED WEATHER STRIPS

(Tower's Patent), the Only Durable Kind in Use.

Will Keep Out the Cold, Rain, & Soot.

[illegible] windows, making them [illegible] TWO OR THREE Tons of COAL [illegible]

FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth Street, Agents for Kentucky and Tennessee.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR. oc18 d3m-F,Su&Tu

TENTH STREET PLANING MILL

H. J. LEWIS & BRO., MANUFACTURERS OF **DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES, MOLDINGS, BRACKETS, MANTELS** Etc., Tenth st., between Walnut and Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.

A COMPLETE supply of Building Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Posts, Dressed Lumber, Flooring, Shelving, Weatherboarding, etc., always on hand. Send for Bill of Prices. oc28 Tu,Th&Sa

G. W. McCREADY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN **Corn, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, Onions, Fruits, and Produce Generally.**

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

oc8 deod3m No. 23 Third Street, between Main and the River.

A. C. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. M. H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. H. Y. SANDERS, Louisville, Ky.

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS, Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN **Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Etc.,** 31 Main street, between Second and Third, **LOUISVILLE, KY.**

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Nov. 8th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. December 4, 1869, for supplying the necessary stationery required in the Department of the Cumberland, Fourth Military District, and at this depot, for six months, consisting of the following articles, in such quantities as may be required, viz:

Letter paper, ruled and unruled.
Letter paper, half sheets, ruled as required.
Foolscap paper, ruled and unruled.
Legal cap paper.
Note paper, ruled and unruled.
Folio post paper, ruled and unruled.
Flat cap paper.
Printing paper, assorted sizes.
Demy paper, ruled and unruled.
Blotting paper, white, 120 lbs. to the ream.
Medium paper, ruled and unruled.
Imperial paper, ruled and unruled.
Oiled paper.
Wrapping paper.
Arnold's ink, pint and quart bottles.
Carmine ink, pint and quart bottles—French.
Black ink, pint bottles.
Carmine ink, 2 and 4 oz. bottles.
Mucilage, 2 and 4 oz. bottles.
Document envelopes, assorted sizes.
Index books, 1 and 2 pages to each letter.
Blank books, 2, 3, 4 and 5 quires.
Letter copying books.
Record books, 6 and 10 quires.
Indorsement books, 6 and 10 quires.
Letter sent books, 6 and 10 quires.
Letter received books, 6 and 10 quires.
Letter envelopes, white, 3×5¾ and 3¾×5¾ inches.
Letter envelopes, buff, same sizes.
Official envelopes, white, 8, 8¾, 9, 9¾, 10, 10¾ and 11 inches.
Official envelopes, buff, same sizes.
Order envelopes, white, 3×5½ inches.
Order envelopes, buff, same sizes.
Steel pens, Gillott's, assorted sizes.
Steel pens, Spencerian, assorted sizes.
Quill pens in boxes.
Quills.
Red tape, pieces and spools.
Sealing wax, bankers' special.
Rubber bands, 1 to 3 x.
Rubber bands, smallest.
Lead pencils, Faber's.
Rubber erasers, assorted sizes.
Eyelets, assorted sizes.
Pen holders, assorted sizes.
Paper fasteners.
Paper folders.
Ink stands, glass, assorted sizes.
Paper clips.
Paper weights, assorted sizes.
Pen racks.
Sponge dishes.
Eyelet machines.
Rubber rulers, 18 to 24 inches long.
Steel erasers, ivory and cocoa handles.
Water and pounce boxes.
Water stamps.
Ribbon stamps and ribbon.
Paper cutters.
Letter copying bowls.
Letter copying brushes.
Letter copying presses.

The stationery is to be delivered at this depot from time to time, as may be required by the officer in charge.

Bidders are required to furnish samples of the article bid for.

None but first-class stationery will be accepted.

Bids must be made in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, that in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, good and sufficient bond will be given for the faithful performance of the same.

Samples of ruling for books, record, indorsement, &c., can be had at this office.

Bids must be indorsed, proposals for stationery, and addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. A. J. A. POTTER, Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Q. M. U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster. n4 d6

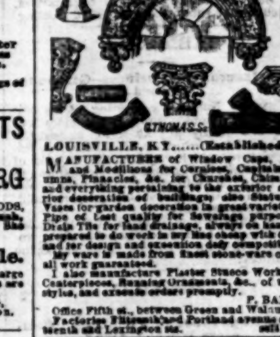
LAWYERS.

TH. F. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, LOUISVILLE........KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. oc4 dif

FALLS CITY TERRA COTTA WORKS



LOUISVILLE, KY......(Established 1852).

MANUFACTURES of Window Caps, Brackets and Modillions for Cornices, Capitals for Columns, Pinnacles, &c., for Churches, Chimney-tops, and everything pertaining to the exterior and interior decoration of buildings; also Statuary and Vases for garden decoration in great variety. Stone Pipe for sewerage, [illegible] I am prepared to do work in my line cheap with dispatch, and for design and excellence of workmanship, all work guaranteed. I also manufacture Plaster Stucco Work, such as Centerpieces, Running Ornaments, &c., of the latest styles, and execute orders promptly. P. BANNON. Office Fifth st., between Green and Walnut. Factories Fifteenth and Portland avenue and Thirteenth and Lexington sts.

JEFFERSONVILLE Woolen Mills!

The Jeffersonville Woolen Mills Company has established at the foot of Spring street, near the Ferry Landing, Jeffersonville, a depot for the sale of articles of their own manufacture, consisting of

Blankets, white & gray, Flannels, Stocking Yarns, Linseys, and Jeans,

All of which cannot be excelled as to quality or me goods from any other establishment in the West. The retail trade will be supplied at mill prices, thus saving to them the commissions made by whole sale dealers. Goods cut to suit customers. J. L. BRADLEY & CO., au7 eodtf Jeffersonville, Ind.

Beargrass Pork-House,

J. M. DUNCAN. BON'T FLOYD. D. M. ANDERSON.

DUNCAN, FLOYD & CO., Pork-Packers and Provision Merchants and Curers of the Celebrated Beargrass Hams and Breakfast Bacon. Office cor. Main & Second, LOUISVILLE, KY. oc23 d3m

U.S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky., BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS. This Hotel is being REFITTED AND FURNISHED. oc13 dtf

***DR. TOOKER'S* Health Establishment & Water Cure!**

FOR the cure of chronic diseases. A lady physician in the ladies' department. Send stamp for circular. R. NEWTON TOOKER, oc18 d3m 117 East Fifth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PETERS, WEBB & CO.'S PIANOS!

None but first-class instruments are made by this firm.

Office and Warerooms, 146 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank

No. 69 Third st., east side, bet. Main & Market.

L. D. O'BANNON, President. E. S. VEECH, Cashier.

IS now open and prepared to do a general Banking business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. au14 d&wtf

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 307 Second street, between Gray and Broadway. au16 d3m

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

HARLOW J. PHELPS, New Orleans. J. G. McCULLOCH, Louisville. EDGAR HOTT, New Orleans.

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO., Commission Merchants, 37 Carondelet Street, oc13 deod3m* NEW ORLEANS.

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., GENERAL **Commission Merchants,** No. 37 Natchez Street, **New Orleans, La.**

Western Produce—Whisky Agency. Orders solicited for the purchase of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses in our market or on plantations above New Orleans. References—Thomas J. Martin & Son and Hamilton & Bros., Louisville. oc19 d1m*

ANDREW J. AIKEN. JOHN W. WATT.

AIKEN & WATT (SUCCESSORS TO BOTCHFORD, BROWN & CO.,) **Produce & General Commission** MERCHANTS, No. 60 Carondelet st., NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Refer, by permission, to Union Bank Louisiana, and Messrs. [illegible], New Orleans; Messrs. C. W. Thomas & Co. and John B. Smith, Esq., Cashier, Louisville, Ky. au23 deod&weowtn

H. F. GIVEN, COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR AND **General Commission Merchant,** No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLEANS. au8 d3m

DENTISTRY.

McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Is a preparation from the fiber of cotton. It is pronounced by analysts, who know how to use it, and by dentists, to be the very best material for a base for artificial teeth ever known. Instructions imparted to dentists and practical cases of teeth made for the public at the Dental Cabinet of Dr. J. A. McCLELLAND, oc18 d3m 181 Third st., Louisville.

J. P. CANINE, DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. sel6 dif

TALLOW, ETC.

ESTABLISHED, 1837.

TALLOW, LARD, GREASE.

HIGHEST market price paid. No charges made for commission or drayage, shipping Stenciled furnished. Quotations given upon application. Address PROCTER & GAMBLE, au26 dTu&Fr&m CINCINNATI.

R. H. ELIAS' GRAND DISTRIBUTION —OF— $98,000 Worth —OF— Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Silverware and Store Fixtures. TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,

Which includes the CONCERT to be given at Mozart Hall, on Saturday, November 13, 1869.

Money should be sent by draft, postoffice order, in registered letter, or by express.

Address all communications to R. H. ELIAS, P. O. Box 1219, oc16 dtNo13-omNol Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. V. Escott & Son,

Manufacturers, Direct Importers & Dealers Offer at Wholesale and Retail

80,000 bolts French, English and American **Paper Hangings.**
2,500 boxes French and American **Window Glass.**
5,000 Looking Glass and Picture **Frames.**
50,000 feet Picture Frame **Moldings.**
260 Silver and Wooden **Show Cases.**
75 cases **Looking Glass Plates.**

A full line of PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. Are prepared to make to order every description of Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Cornices, Silver Show Cases, &c. Agents for French Plate Glass. J. V. ESCOTT & SON, au24 dif Louisville, Ky.

Flowers, Shade Trees, *SHRUBS, &c.*

ROSS & LAUER have just received a fine lot of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, &c., which they will sell at reasonable rates. They also have on hand a fine stock of shade trees, such as European and American linden; silver, sugar and Norway maples; [illegible] which we are prepared to plant as low as can be had elsewhere. Orders for wreaths, baskets for weddings, and boquets promptly attended to. Address ROSS & LAUER, Bardstown Road, upper side Cave Hill, oc26 d1m Louisville, Ky.

NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS.

ROSS, ROBERTS & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 91 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK, Pay special attention to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar, Sirups, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, etc.

BLAKEMAN, ROBERTS, CHANDLER & CO., No. 500 NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Make the purchase of Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Flour, Corn, and other Western Products a specialty, giving close attention to freights, condition, and quality of goods.

GALT HOUSE Louisville, Ky. ***JILSON P. JOHNSON,*** MANAGER.

C. CAMPBELL, *MERCHANT TAILOR,* NO. 68 THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, is just receiving a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods. South's Report of Fashions for sale.

Courier-Journal.
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

The Byron Scandal.

The London Quarterly Review for October contains an able article, accompanied by hitherto unpublished letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh (a sister of the poet's), which utterly disproves and destroys Mrs. Beecher Stowe's story. Mr. John Murray is the London publisher of the Review, and his father was Byron's publisher. Any statement, therefore, emanating from this well-known house is authoritative. The Review is republished in this country by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, in New York, to whom, or their agents here, persons wishing it should apply. The article referred to is entirely too long for publication in these columns, so we must content ourselves with the brief mention of it for the present.

II.

An Autographic Artist.

A new enterprise has developed itself in Philadelphia in the person of one Emerson, who has been engaged for some time in the manufacture of autographs of distinguished individuals. He writes "Geo. Washington" in such a way that it is almost impossible to tell it from the original. He writes them on the fly-leaves of books steeped in coffee, and they look for all the world as if they had been written a hundred years. The authorities have had the man up and he confessed to have been in this queer business for many years. The strange part of this novel species of rascality is that Emerson does not appear to have tried his talents as a forger of drafts. With the amount of practice given to writing the signature of *Peter Patrus*, he might play a frightful practical joke on the cashiers of banks.

III.

"Gems of English Art."

Sir Francis Palgrave has illustrated with texts twenty-four pictures printed in colors by the Leighton Brothers, being reproductions of the greatest works of some of the most celebrated artists of this century. Messrs. Geo. Rutledge & Co., of New York, are the importers of this rare and valuable work. As a Christmas present or a souvenir of friendship it would form an elegant and tasteful present to any one who was sufficiently cultivated to appreciate its beauties. As a general thing the books prepared for the holidays are worthless and add nothing to the library, but this one is valuable both in a literary and artistic point of view. It gives an excellent idea of the best paintings of the first artists of this century, and shows the peculiarities of the different painters in touch and drawing, each picture being appropriately described.

IV.

Fechter.

An esteemed correspondent writes that we are in error in thinking this great actor a German, and that he is of French birth and breeding, "having been the star actor at the Gaiete theater in Paris for several years, and afterward made a successful debut in England at the Olympic theater." We were led into the error of crediting Germany with him while writing a hurried paragraph about him, the other day, by his name, which is quite German, and were under the impression that, although possibly born in France, he was of German parentage or origin. It is somewhat as difficult to imagine Fechter a Frenchman as it would be to think of lager as Sauterne. The friend who so gracefully corrects the error fallen into by our usually "correct and brilliant 'Round-About,'" as he is kind enough to call it, will please accept this as a grateful recognition of his superior information in re Fechter and as an amende honorable. As to Mr. Fechter, if, in sending him down to posterity as a German instead of a Frenchman, we have unintentionally wronged him grievously, we cry mea culpa.

V.

"Bucks, Have at Ye All."

Every able-bodied young man during the winter is expected to, and generally does, do a vast amount of visiting, and to guard them from the rock so many are splitting upon, a whisper of advice as to how they can, perhaps enhance themselves in the eyes of the young ladies; the effect may not be unwelcome, and many martyrs to late hours will thank us for insinuating the suggestion into the minds of their adorers. It is simply this: Don't stay too long. Eight o'clock is quite early enough to appear at beauty's feet, and you should incontinently vanish at ten. Every minute you stay beyond ten militates against you. Your charmer, after two hours, will begin to exhibit symptoms (invisible to you) of getting sleepy if not fatigued. Her parents will be kept up too late, and her mamma, in particular, deprived of the precious privilege of cross-questioning your Angelica and dissecting you when you are out of the house. Endeavor to make yourself as agreeable as possible from eight to ten, and then leave promptly. Short and frequent visits tell, when your setting-out policy of staying until the old gentleman comes down and asks you to remain a few minutes longer and get your breakfast, never would count. The young ladies will like this better and look all the fresher for not having been victimized from ten to twelve the night before, and make themselves more charming than ever the next time. Young fellows suffering from their first attack of calf love will think this cruel advice, but the parents and young ladies will no.

VI.

"The Court-circles of the Republic."

Mrs. Ellet has in press a work with this title, which is designed to preserve in book form a series of sketches of the various ladies who have presided in the White House, and who have been connected with society in Washington. Some new and chatty gossip about many distinguished belles, and some more notorious perhaps than distinguished, are given. The mere literary merits of the book are insignificant, and it will probably be most popular with the persons whose names are mentioned and their friends and admirers. It is somewhat similar to "the Republican Court," although it does not contain as much historical matter, and is more occupied with fulsome praise of its subjects than in illustrating the spirit and ethics of society as it was in the times referred to. The thirst for notoriety is so insatiable in this country that "distinguished lawyers, jurists and statesmen," who were really rather obscure men, have been known to write and pay for the insertion of their biographies and pictures in certain works gotten up by a party by the name of Livingston, who approached every man of any local prominence, in all the States, and secured enough gullible and vain ones to make a good thing out of his "Lives of Celebrated Americans," or whatever the title of the trash was. "The Women of America," or some such book, which was issued some years ago, with pictures of various ladies, and selections from their writings, is another in which the "sketches" bore unmistakable evidence of having been written by their fair subjects themselves, and some portions of the Court Circles of the Republic are not above the same suspicion.

VII.

The Duke of Hamilton on the French Turf.

Not long since his Grace was black-balled by the Jockey Club in England, and he was so wroth that he withdrew his patronage from the turf and took his stud of racers to France, where he now has a number of them in training at Chantilly. If he acts on the French turf as he did on the English, it is not at all improbable that he will be treated to the unenviable distinction of being again black-balled. The laws governing the French turf are exceedingly strict, and William Alexander Louis Stephen Douglas Hamilton, Twelfth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, Premier Duke of Scotland, Duke of Chatelherault in France, Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, &c., &c., will have to act honestly in abiding by the laws of the turf in the coming races or be disgraced again. He is now in his twenty-fifth year, of medium hight, a good figure, dresses with taste, has as red a head and face as there is in all England, and is a jolly, rollicking, generous young fellow of courage and spirit. He and "Wales," the Duke of Newcastle, and the Hon. Eliot Yorke, a son of the Earl of Hardwicke, are chums, and the way they astonish their countrymen in their "maddest, merriest" frolics is wonderful.

VIII.

The Pacific Slope Press.

The San Francisco Times has just been sold to the proprietors of the Alta California, for twenty-five thousand dollars. During the three years it has been published, although unexceptionable in every way and devoted to the interests of the people, it has fallen behind two hundred thousand dollars, and was losing two thousand dollars a month at the time it was sold. There are so many well-conducted and ably edited papers in that city that it was impossible for it to compete with them, and was therefore sold at a great sacrifice. From this it will be seen that San Francisco is suffering from a plethora of papers which the population does not warrant, and that until there are more emigrants there no new papers can hope to live, if any one is rash enough to think of starting one. There are some features about the metropolis of the Pacific Slope which are not generally seen in this country. For instance, the births are all published—the arrivals and departures from and to the East. But little notice is taken of home folks coming to town; but strangers are all chronicled. Houses advertised for rent are arranged under one head, with simply the number of the street, number of rooms and the price (invariably per month) stated. Rents are much cheaper than here, while living is the same. The insight given us by a San Francisco paper into the method of life away out there is novel and interesting, while the prosperity of the leading papers there speaks of ability and enterprise combined.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Anna Dickinson will be twenty-seven on the 28th inst.

They say that Boucicault has made £20,000 from "Formosa" in London.

It is said that Madame Anna Bishop will settle in New York and lead a church choir there.

The Grand Duke Michael, Governor of the Caucasus, will represent Russia at the opening of the Suez Canal.

Chinese girls are too numerous to name. They are therefore numbered. No. 287,060,783,067,642,876 is the belle of Whang-Hyang.

Among the bridal presents of Bishop Simpson's daughter was a silver mustard pot, sent by Robert Lincoln, son of the late lamented.

The champion burglar of California is a woman—Mrs. Farrell. She broke into several stores in Sacramento one night not long ago, and is now quietly reposing in jail.

A man died in St. John's, N. B., the other day, whose life was insured for the sum of $280,000. The only child of that man must have experienced something of "the luxury of woe."

The smallest preacher in the world is supposed to be the Rev. Thomas Noble, of England. He is but one inch taller than Tom Thumb. He is at least three feet more pious, though.

Goldschmidt, the husband of Jenny Lind, is a complete failure. He has squandered his wife's fortune, and she is now poor. It was said at the time that Jenny was not as careful in marrying as she ought to have been.

James Fisk, Jr., is about thirty-eight or forty, and sometimes affects a low-crowned straw hat with a blue band. It is said that in all their big transactions Jay Gould furnishes the brains and J. Fisk the impudence.

At one of Carlotta Patti's concerts in Washington, the other night, Gen. Sherman and a negro, who had come in under the social equality regulations of the city, sat very near each other, occupying two of the most conspicuous seats in the hall.

Jack Hays, the celebrated Texas Ranger, still lives, as this from the Brownsville Ranchero shows: "We had the pleasure on Sunday evening of meeting our old friend Jack Hayes, who arrived from Brazos Santiago on board the steamer San Roman."

The Ledger's "Notices to Correspondents" has the following astounding piece of information: "C. W. R.—Yes; a boy eighteen years old, with only an ordinary education, could enter a lawyer's office, if he could get a chance to do so, and study law intelligently."

There are perhaps no negroes in the country more fortunate in matters matrimonial than the sons of Fred. Douglass. Another one of them has just married a white woman. The tasteful and gushing young creature is a daughter of Bishop Logan, of Syracuse, New York.

A lawsuit between two French noblemen, Count de Montenoi and Marquis d'Argent des Deux Fontaines, has just been decided after two years of litigation. It involved the ownership of two sucking pigs, valued at $30. The pigs have eaten out their value and had several litters of offspring in the meantime.

An arithmetical Kanuck reporter sums up the Prince's visit in a very precise fashion. His Highness has received 150 addresses, eaten 105 public dinners, danced with 340 pretty partners, received 1,700 bouquets, shaken 15,000 hands, shot 150 head of game, given 60 presents, been elected 1 Indian chief and wished he hadn't been 1,721 times.

The New York Evening Mail says: "Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg, our native pet of song, becoming wearied of hotel life, has rented a beautiful house on East Sixteenth street, furnishing the same new throughout—where with her parents she intends to reside for some time to come—notwithstanding the numerous reports of her early departure for Europe."

When the military fired upon the riotous striking miners of Aubin, France, a woman, who had her child in her arms, turned to fly, pressing the baby to her breast; the child was struck by several balls in the head, and the furious mother, turning back and meeting an officer, hurled her child in his face, exclaiming, "Take it, ruffian! You want our blood? Take it, then—drink it!"

Round seventeen, between Wm. P. Reilly and Patsey Cannon, is thus reported: "In this round Reilly did some heavy work. His first attack was on the Cannon's mouth, the second on his left optic, over which he managed to cut the figure 7, causing the ruby to flow—thus giving him the first blood. The third and last was a dexterous upper cut, which sent Cannon over the ropes."

One who had applied for the position of school teacher in a California town was examined in history. In reply to a request to name some prominent characters who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, he named John C. Calhoun, Andrew Johnson and Andrew Jackson. It is due to the California board to record the fact that he did not receive a certificate.

The small negroes of the country may find something to interest them in the following from a Texas paper: "We want, at this office, an intelligent freedboy, not under twelve years of age, to learn the incidents of the printer's business—chop wood, make fires, nurse the baby, run the roller, etc. Good wages paid. None but moral youths need apply. No importance attached to religious qualifications."

Fisk, Jr., has a mania for the rampage. He is always on it. Or if he is not he is not happy. A New York special to the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: "James Fisk is determined to squelch the brakemen on strike. The city has been scoured for employes. A second train left, at midnight, with two hundred men, armed with clubs and revolvers. A deadly riot is imminent at Port Jervis. Fisk has gone up there with an immense crowd, armed to the teeth. Special policemen have been sworn in at Port Jervis. The engineers on the road also threaten a strike. Fisk has advertised for three hundred men to take the places of the strikers."

The Emperor of China is fifteen years old, and is to be married this year with immense pomp to his first and chief wife, his Empress. He will be simultaneously provided with second and third wives, and from all parts of the empire victims are being collected to swell the list of his harem. Every Tartar family is obliged to furnish its quota. Local selections are first made, and the holocaust is sent to Pekin, where a fresh selection takes place, and a "chosen" number are condemned to a life-long seclusion. They are not allowed to see their relations, may never see their lord and master, and in the event of his death they are still condemned to perpetual isolation and celibacy.

The Baden courts have a queer case before them. The female proprietor of a well-known business house received a proposition of marriage by letter from a fashionable physician of Heidelberg, who wished secrecy for the time, as his father opposed the union. A correspondence was carried on, the lady bought her *trousseau*, and the presumed lover sent presents. At last it was announced that the family opposition was removed, and the betrothed went to Heidelberg for introduction and marriage. Then it appeared that the whole thing was a hoax, the letters forged, and the physician entirely ignorant of the affair. A rejected lover of the lady will have to make matters right with the law for his joke.

The Cheyenne Argus having asserted that "when Mark Twain wrote his first article a California publisher told him that he hadn't brains enough to keep a mule going straight ahead in a ten-acre lot," the Inland Empire remarks: "You are altogether mistaken, neighbor Argus. Mark Twain never wrote anything for a California paper until his fame as an incorrigible humorist was secure. His first production was a burlesque Fourth of July oration, written from Aurora to the Territorial Enterprise, and commencing as follows: 'Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I was sired by a Revolutionary soldier, and borne by a Continental d—m.' The sentence so struck the editor of the Enterprise that he sent for Twain and gave him a place on his staff, and from that hour Mark's fame has increased with a constantly brightening radiance."

Eugenie drove through Stamboul in an open four-horse chariot, with an imposing escort. Her route was thronged, and the Turkish women cheered her as she passed. She wore a plain, blue robe, with a small white hat. When her Majesty's caique touched Dobmakatchie stairs, the harem windows were thrown up, and a crowd of houris thronged every opening, to gaze—*sans* yashmak, and brilliant in velvet and jewels—on the beautiful *Franca Imperatrice*, as she landed from the barge. Before leaving Constantinople, the Empress received from the hands of the Sultan's Valide the insignia of diamonds of the Order of Osmanie Valide. Hitherto the only wearer of this decoration had been the mother of Abdul Aziz. It is reported that the magnificence of Her Majesty's reception quite shamed her, when she remembered how poorly, in comparison, the Sultana had been received in Paris, and she said, with more regard to compliment than ethnology, that Abdul Aziz was worthy of his great progenitor, Solomon.

Richard Grosvenor, the late Marquis of Westminster, was one of the richest noblemen on the roll of the English peerage. He was eldest son of the first Marquis of Westminster, and was born on the 27th of January, 1795. During the life of his father he held the title by courtesy of Lord Grosvenor. The family has always been Whig in politics, and their enormous wealth and influence have been very serviceable on the Liberal side. The Marquis was a noble patron of arts and letters, and a most benevolent and philanthropic man. He did not take any conspicuous part in politics, but was generally in attendance in the House of Lords on all important occasions. Lord Grosvenor, his eldest son, was most strongly identified with political affairs, and with John Stuart Mill successfully contested the city of Westminster against the Tory candidates. The late Marquis was a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Chester. Lord Grosvenor, who succeeds to the titles and estates, married about the year since the Lady Constance Leveson Gower, daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, and by their marriage two of the wealthiest and noblest families in Europe became united.

THE RAILWAY WAR.

An Anti-Boyle View of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

In the House yesterday, Mr. Hornberger introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of special committees to investigate the management of certain railroads since they have been in the hands of Receivers, but subsequently withdrew it for certain technical reasons, with the understanding that he would again present the proposition in a modified and more specific shape. We regard the movement as but another indication that the General Assembly is determined to take no action with regard to the railroads or other important interests of the State until the facts involved have been fully and understandingly examined. In the meantime, we propose to give the Legislature an inkling into the administration and affairs of an enterprise intimately connected with the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, which latter is included in the resolution introduced by Mr. Hornberger.

In our issue of to-morrow we will publish the so-called contract under which the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad was leased for seven years to H. B. Hanson on the 6th inst. For the present it is sufficient to show in what manner and to what extent the State is interested in that road. Under the act of December 7, 1867, the State appropriated, through the Edgefield and Kentucky railroad, $300,000 of her bonds "for the construction of the extension of said road to the coal mines, under the charter of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad; provided, the said Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad Company shall execute their bond and obligation to the State of Tennessee, binding said company to pay the principal and interest of the amount of bonds used in the construction of the said Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, and issue to the State and deposit with the Governor the stock of said company to the amount of the bonds so used in construction of said road; and as the execution of said bonds and obligation and said stock, the Governor shall issue and deliver the bonds to the receiver, or such person as the Governor may appoint, on his executing bond, with security, to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the faithful and honest application, and accounting for said bond." As to how this agreement has been complied with, the following from the recent report of the Comptroller to the Legislature will perhaps furnish some information: "I am not of opinion that any of the roads have intentionally failed to pay except the two already named and the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville. It owes the State $18,000 in interest, and I believe its purpose is to swindle the State." The Legislature should at once examine the bond given by the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company, and see that the State is properly secured before the road and its assets (the only resource from which the State can look for her bond) pass into the hands of an outside party for the term of seven years, without bond or security (as is shown by the contract), and simply agreeing to "pay off, assume or take up the floating debt of the company, including $34,000 interest due the State of Tennessee on January 1, 1870."

The novelty and legal absurdity of this contract is more forcibly presented in the fourth section of the covenants and agreements of the party of the first part, under which section it is stipulated that the lessees (the party of the second part) "shall designate and name five directors of the Board of Directors of the party of the first part out of nine directors authorized by the charter to be appointed and elected." Thus the lessee appoints a majority of the Board of Directors to construe the contract, appoint the engineer and receive such rolling stock and at such price as the five directors named may allow; and, if they should fail to comply with his requirements, he (the party of the second part) has power to turn them out and fill their places with such others as may answer his purpose.

By this section of the contract the vested rights of the stockholders are utterly ignored. One of these rights is considered paramount to all others—the right to vote for seven or nine directors to represent the money or bonds invested by them.

It is held by some of the ablest lawyers in Kentucky and in this State that the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company have no right, under their charter, to execute the lease referred to. The only section of the charter that relates to the subject reads as follows:

"Sec. 10. The Board of Directors, or a majority of them, by and with the assent of the stockholders at any general or called meeting, shall have power and are authorized to borrow not exceeding two million ($2,000,000) dollars, at an interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, and may issue the bonds of said company to be executed by said officers, and in such manner as the Board of Directors specify and direct, and payable at such times and places as they may order, but no bonds or notes shall be issued to circulate as bank notes; and they may pledge and mortgage the road and any other property owned by them, including superstructure, rails, ties, rolling stock and all other property owned by them, whether real, personal or mixed, together with their franchises, rights of way and effects, to secure the payment of the money so borrowed; and to render the same effectual may convey same in trust to such person or persons as they may designate; to be held in trust, and sold to secure and pay the money so borrowed and the interest thereon.

Some may possibly regard our comments as gratuitous and unwarranted, the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad being a Kentucky road, beyond the control of Tennessee, but we insist that is our duty, as well as our privilege, to discuss any question whatever, involving the interest of our State, especially when we are aware that the sum of $300,000 of her bonds appropriated, and $34,000 due her as interest thereon, is in jeopardy.

When the lease was made in the stockholders' meeting at Henderson, Kentucky, on the 7th ultimo, Major Lockhart, representing the stock of the State of Tennessee by proxy, entered the protest of the State. He also proposed, in a late communication to this paper, to submit his action to a legislative committee for approval or condemnation. We certainly trust that his suggestions will be followed, and that the Legislature will look into this matter. If there is any intention to "swindle the State," as intimated by the Comptroller, the nefarious scheme should not prove successful by reason of negligence on the part of those to whose keeping the interests of the State have been intrusted.

OUR ROAD TO THE SEA.

Louisville as a Commercial City.

[From the Stanford Dispatch.]

The city of Louisville, as the commercial metropolis of Kentucky, in her efforts to become the mistress of trade on the Ohio river, naturally has the sympathy of every citizen of the State. Her business is watched with a keen interest, the footsteps of her progress followed up with that keen anxiety which betrays the earnest sincerity of the people of the interior of the State to see her hold in her hand the balance of power in trade and commerce.

Situated at the falls of the Ohio, a stopping point by the obstacles of nature, she necessarily has a better opportunity than any other city along our Northern borders to command the Eastern bound trade from the South and West, and has it in her power to enrich herself thereby in accordance with the liberality and commercial wisdom of her tradesmen and the energy and skill of her manufacturers. Standing more directly on an air line of the shortest route from the Atlantic ocean via the city of St. Louis to the Pacific, than any other great city along the Ohio river, she thus with two great natural advantages becomes a focus or center point of trade. The question then is, will she profit by the great advantages which nature has offered her? Will her energies be commensurate with the exigencies of the age, and will she sow with forethought and wisdom the seeds of wealth and reap in her future trade with the great States of the Union, a harvest of plenty? Speculations of newspaper men more than an hundred miles distant and unacquainted with the spirit of her business men cannot afford an accurate answer to the question. But those who watch her progress, the temper of a few of her citizens complaining in anxious tones of the disadvantages under which she labors, and asserting with a positiveness the necessities which her trade demands, can understand full well that there must be a broader avenue of trade opened to her before she can expect to attain to the topmost summit of commercial greatness. She needs a broad trunk thoroughfare to the Atlantic. Her trade demands a shorter line of communication with Europe and the countries of the East by way of Norfolk. Her merchants and business men can see it. Will their enterprise accomplish the object of their necessities?

Several years ago the Knoxville branch railroad was undertaken. Louisville then understood the importance of making this Southeastern connection for the benefit of her trade. But time enough has elapsed to complete a great road across the continent, and Louisville's great railroad, by which she expected to have short line commercial intercourse with the sea, has reached no further than the craggy mountains of Rockcastle river, in Kentucky, where the work is almost at a stand still.

The supineness of her rival city, Cincinnati, seems to be a contagion with Louisville. So long as the latter is idle Louisville thinks it unnecessary to do anything. Her efforts seem to consist in keeping pace with Cincinnati rather than outstepping her. She now has opportunities of Southern and Eastern connections which Cincinnati has not. The Knoxville road has been finished to a point from which there can be direct connection with Knoxville or Bristol, or both. The communication with Norfolk would make her known to the commercial cities of Europe, and the commodities of other countries across the broad Atlantic would be sent direct to the storehouses of her merchants. Aside from the great advantages which Louisville would reap from a connection with Norfolk, there are benefits to be derived from a railroad communication with the mountains of Eastern Kentucky which are not to be despised. Rich coal mines would thereby be reached to supply the furnaces, and rich iron mines to supply the machinery of her manufacturers. Lumber would be had for building purposes at a small cost and a great convenience. Hillsides and valleys which are strangers to the smoke of human dwellings would become dotted with houses, hamlets, villages and towns all containing enterprising inhabitants with whom Louisville would have a profitable trade. Will she show enterprise and spirit enough to build the road?

We believe that this great road will advance the interests of the city of Louisville twenty years in the way of population, commerce and manufactories; and as Kentuckians we are anxious to see her a great and prosperous commercial metropolis.

A WAR BEAUTY.

The Woman With her Ears Cut Off.

[To the Editor of the Mo. Republican.]

In the fall of 186—, I was ordered to pay-off a regiment of Eastern troops, stationed at a small town in Kentucky. The regiment had been two years in the service, and was greatly reduced in numbers. The commander had established his headquarters in the former residence of a wealthy planter, who, at the approach of the Northern army, escaped with his negroes to Texas. Welcome, as paymasters always were in the army, I was at once invited to take up my quarters in one of the parlors on the lower floor of the Colonel's headquarters, and to my great satisfaction I found a tolerably well-tuned piano, in the room adjoining. I sent a message to the Colonel's wife—her husband being absent on inspection—and asked her permission to use the instrument during my sojourn at the place. It was granted with great pleasure, and in less than fifteen minutes my room was filled with shoulder-straps of every grade, from the Lieutenant Colonel to the Sergeants and Orderlies. Even some ladies came in, and among them a woman of really surpassing beauty. She was, as I was soon informed, the Colonel's wife. She had joined her husband about five or six weeks before, and told me she never felt as happy as in the field, and that she would willingly engage to follow the regiment through the whole campaign, if camp and garrison life were always so agreeable as she had found it there. She addressed me a few flattering words about the manner in which I performed, and exacted a promise that after supper I would make the company dance. I had to consent, for, although dancing music was not precisely the genre in which I could show my little ability to advantage, the whole crowd seemed so hungry for what they called a military hop, that a refusal would have been more than cruel. Supper was barely ended when the younger officers entreated me to redeem my promise, and the ball at once commenced. The piano was moved into a corner, so that I was seated with my back toward the wall, whereby I was enabled to look over the whole room, and also through an open door which led to the hall. The Colonel's wife being the prettiest of all the women, and in fact the only interesting one among them, I kept my eyes constantly on her, moved, besides, by a certain presentiment that her great passion for this kind of life might, perhaps, originate in one of those dangerous passions to which a young and beautiful woman is exposed among a host of unscrupulous and unmarried army officers. But to my astonishment I could not discover the least movement in the countenance of my fair hostess which could have betrayed such guilt. She danced with all who engaged her, and no one could pride himself on the least mark of preference. And yet I could not get rid of the thought that something was wrong with this woman.

Was it a certain melancholy cast of countenance, or only one of those sudden revelations which sometimes permit a degree of insight into the character of one fellow beings? I could not tell; suffice it that I distrusted her. All at once I was struck, as by lightning. Outside in the hall I saw a pair of glittering eyes, which seemed to follow Mrs. X. through all her movements and to drink her beauty by their penetrating looks. The man whose eyes I now began to observe with undivided attention, was neither an officer, nor a soldier, nor a white man. He was a mulatto, but uncommonly fine-looking. The transmitting qualities of his white father, according to the Darwin theory, must have been of such a predominant character that the traits of his dark mother were nearly obliterated in him. He only presented the yellow skin, the curled hair, and some of the less offensive traits of the African type. At first my hostess had probably not observed the man in the hall. But I could clearly see that when her eyes met his flaming looks it seemed as if her whole frame trembled under his influence. When the waltz was at an end, she would dance no more, and soon retired.

It was midnight when the dancers permitted me to quit playing, and soon all was silent in the house. The Colonel had not yet returned when I had prepared my night toilet. I walked up and down in my room for about twenty minutes, and was just lying down, when I heard a knock at the entrance door of the hall. Instinctively I opened my door and saw the mulatto gliding down stairs with a candle in his hand like a ghost; but, when he had reached the last step, he commenced to tramp on the floor with a certain vehemence, as if he intended to deceive any listener as to whence he came before he reached the front part of the hall.

The Colonel had arrived. The mulatto showed him to his room, and I, after having formed a great many romantic combinations about what I had observed that evening, slept the sleep of a thoroughly tired man.

I pass over some days of my sojourn in that place. After having performed my official work I took leave of the Colonel, who had treated me with the utmost courtesy during my stay at his headquarters. The night before leaving I took supper with him. He was very affable and courteous towards myself and his wife, and yet it seemed as if a heavy cloud rested on his brow. He forced himself—so at least it seemed to me—to talk of literature, and quite abruptly he expressed his doubts whether there was anything like historical reality at the bottom of Shakspeare's Moor of Venice. His wife kept good countenance during this discussion, but her husband impressed me with the idea that he had some hidden intention in dwelling with so much emphasis on this topic. "Had I been the father of Desdemona," he said, "I had killed the Moor and cut the ears off my degenerate daughter." After this a certain chill pervaded the entertainment and I retired. The next morning I started on board the steamer, and soon forgot the whole affair.

Years passed on. Yesterday I found the following story in a letter written by a German correspondent of the Cincinnati Volksblatt. The correspondent says that he extracted it from the Gaulois, one of the great newspapers of Paris: "A few days ago, an American lady left the Grand Hotel, in which she had boarded for more than three weeks. She was spoken of in the fashionable world as the woman with her ears cut off. Only the ears were wanting to complete her most extraordinary beauty. She hid the deformity by heavy ribbons tied around the cheeks. She lost them during the last war, not as an Amazon, but because, during the absence of her husband, a Colonel in the army of the North, she entertained an illicit intercourse with one of her servants. Found in *flagrante*, she was at the mercy of her husband. He dismissed the servant, cut off her ears and banished her from his home. Being wealthy herself, she could endure her ill fate, especially as her accomplice kept faithful to her. He is a mulatto. She has traveled with him over Europe, and now intends to settle at Stuttgart."

Were these the persons of the family drama in that little village of Kentucky in 186-? I am not certain of it, but it impresses me as if it could not be otherwise.

P.

ST. LOUIS AND GALVESTON.

The Proposed Railroad Connection Between Them.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

We have the pleasure to acknowledge a call from Prof. C. G. Forshey, of Galveston, Texas, a gentleman prominently connected with the railroads and internal improvements of Louisiana and Texas for many years past. The mission of the Professor to our city and the great West has been prompted by the necessity of railroad connection between Texas and the upper valley of the Mississippi. We have been interested and instructed by the earnest and well-informed showing he has made us, and believe no field has been opened to this city more rich and prolific in its tribute to our wealth than the "Giant State" presents. We have been convinced of its value, but never before had it so vividly impressed upon us nor so definitely stated.

We understood the Professor to say that he was charged with the agency of the Galveston, Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company, with authority to contract for its construction, from Galveston to the northern line of Texas, some 330 miles; that its prolongation would meet the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf road near where the Southwest Pacific road would reach that line; and that those two roads would give such an outlet to all the produce of the West she so much needs, as mutually to enrich the three companies, and the cities at the extremities. We further understand him to represent the routes as having very few engineering difficulties; and, except a short distance through the Choctaw Indian country, where some flinty ridges would have to be traversed, the whole line would be undulating and easy of construction.

The traffic that awaits such a line he represents as prodigious. We give some items for the reflection of our people, and especially our railroad men. For example, if commenced from the southern end, which he believes would be demanded by every consideration of easy construction and immediate returns, he believes that the thirty counties of Texas tributary to the road would send over it 100,000 bales of cotton, a distance warranting a charge of $8 per bale, and other freights directed towards the coast amounting to as much more, making the down freights worth $800,000. The return freights, of every species of merchandise, engines, machinery, implements, furniture, etc., etc., for a population reaching one-third of that great State, he estimated at considerably more than the down freights. This, he says, is the experience of the Texas Central, now running 200 miles northwestwardly into Texas. He estimates the existing freights, then, at near $1,500,000 on the Texas portion of the line, before its completion through to the Great West. Taking the profits of this trade at half the total income, there would be a paying stock of seven and a half millions of dollars—a sum adequate to the construction of the 330 miles in Texas.

But when the line should be completed to St. Louis and the Missouri Valley, at Kansas, the returns would be vastly increased. The Professor estimates the cattle of Texas to exceed 8,000,000 in number, and that 1,000,000 per year might be sent to market if they had a convenient outlet. He believes that this road would be furnished 1,000 cattle per day for the 300 working days of the year for disbursement over this great West and further East; that two days' travel would bring them here as fast as they leave the prairies, and, estimating only $12 per head for transportation, the cattle alone would yield $3,500,000 income.

But this is not all. He represents this line as traversing a pine forest of 150 miles in Texas, and that this is of such extent and excellence that it would furnish the market of the West for half a century without feeling it; in fact that it is inexhaustible, and considering the fact as stated by Professor F., that nearly all our timber comes from Chicago, after traveling from North Michigan and South Sault Marie, costing $45 here and $50 at Kansas City, and indefinitely more further west and northwest, where population is turning and the demand for lumber illimitable, there is no extravagance in saying that one track of road could scarcely bear off to market the produce of the Texas pineries. He makes no estimate of the huge income to the road from the lumber trade, but insists that this alone would justify the construction of the whole line.

But this is still not all, but only half. The productions of this great West so much needed by the present one million and early future three or five million population of Texas must find some shorter route than by the way of the Mississippi river and Gulf. It is only 750 miles to Galveston; only 550 miles to the

heart of Texas by this road. It is nearly 2,000 miles, with triple transhipment, to the same center, where he has just seen St. Louis branded flour selling. The hundred products of the soil and shops of this West and these cities need to be exchanged for the cotton, sugar, rice, cattle, lumber and other productions of Texas.

Besides, all the tropical trade of the West Indies, the Caribbean, and of South America that could travel by rail, would flow through this channel, and all the European trade, even the trade of New York and Boston, that seeks distant markets, or for the trans-Mississippi, must be carried over this Grand Trunk railroad as soon as built.

The Professor represents the people of Texas prospering in spite of their political condition, paying as little attention as possible to the machinery of government, long placed in other and foreign hands. They are rapidly mending their fortunes—are nearly all out of debt. But they have as yet accumulated no capital to invest in railroads, but are so sadly in need of transportation over their great distances to market that they call earnestly for help from abroad.

Hence his mission, on behalf of the Galveston and Great Northern Railroad Company.

TWO PIONEERS.

Audubon and Daniel Boone.

In the recently published "Life of Audubon," is an account of an interview with Daniel Boone, the Kentucky Pioneer, at Frankfort in that State.

"While at the town of Frankfort (about the year 1812), Audubon had an opportunity of seeing the celebrated Daniel Boone "barking squirrels," or, in a less technical phrase, driving them out of their places by firing into the bark of the tree immediately beside the position they crouch into. Audubon went out with Boone to see the sport, and writes:

"We walked out together, and followed the rocky margins of the Kentucky river until we reach a piece of flat land thickly covered with black walnuts, oaks and hickories. As the mast was a good one that year, the squirrels were seen gamboling on every tree around us. My companion, a stout, hale, athletic man, dressed in a homespun hunting shirt, barelegged and moccasined, carried a long and heavy rifle, which, as he was loading it, he said had proved efficient in all his undertakings, and which he hoped would not fail on this occasion, as he felt proud to show me his skill. The gun was wiped, the powder measured, the ball patched with six hundred thread, and the charge sent home with a hickory rod.

"We moved not a step from the place, for the squirrels were so numerous that it was unnecessary to go after them. Boone pointed to one of these animals which had observed us, and was crouched on a branch about fifty paces distant, and bade me mark well the spot where the ball should hit. He raised his piece gradually until the bead (that being the name given by the Kentuckians to the sight) of the barrel was brought to a line with the spot which he intended to hit, and fired.

"I was astounded to find that the ball had hit the piece of bark immediately beneath the squirrel and shivered it to splinters, the concussion produced by which had killed the animal, and sent it whirling through the air, as if it had been blown up.

"The snuffing of a candle with a ball I had an opportunity of seeing near the banks of Green river, not far from a large pigeon roost, to which I had previously made a visit. I heard many reports of guns during the early part of a dark night, and, knowing them to be those of rifles, I went toward the spot to ascertain the cause. On reaching the place I was welcomed by a dozen of tall, stout men, who told me they were exercising for the purpose of enabling them to shoot under night at the reflected light from the eye of a deer or a wolf by torchlight.

"At a distance of fifty paces stood a lighted candle, badly distinguished in the darkness. One man was placed within a few yards of it, to watch the effects of the shots, as well as to light the candle, should it chance to go out, or repair it should the shot cut it across.

"Each marksman shot in his turn. Some never hit either the snuff or the candle. One of them, who was particularly expert, was very fortunate, and snuffed the candle three times out of seven, whilst all the other shots either put out the candle, or cut it immediately under the light."

GRANT AS AN INTERFERER.

Arrest of an Army Officer for Being a Candidate in Texas.

[From the Marshall (Texas) Flag.]

In Jefferson, Texas, "headquarters of the military despotism of Eastern Texas," on last Saturday night, occurred one of the most flagrant and wanton acts of unbridled tyranny that ever occurred on the Western Continent. It was sufficient to excite the honest indignation of every one who had the feelings and impulses of a man, or who was fitted by nature for anything better than being a serf, a slave, or a subservient tool of tyrants. It made us think of the flagitious and barbarous deeds that were wont to be perpetrated under Austrian and Russian despotisms, for assuredly it had no parallel in this country. But we have no disposition or time for comments—we will state the facts as we saw and heard them—let them speak for themselves.

Capt. John C. Conner, U. S. A., at the solicitation of a great many of the most respectable and influential citizens of the Second Congressional District, had announced himself a candidate for Congress, and has made a canvass of the district, speaking at nearly every town and postoffice. On Friday last he arrived in Jefferson, and made announcement that he would speak at Freeman's Hall on Saturday night. When the appointed hour arrived he mounted the stand, explained why and how it was that he was a candidate, proclaimed himself a Democrat at all times and under all circumstances, and disclaimed any sympathy or connection with either wing of the Radical party in Texas; made a statement as to his course during and subsequent to the war, and his connection with negro troops, and denounced the reconstruction policy of Congress and the military despotism with which the people of the South, and especially those he was then addressing, had been burdened, &c. He was very interesting in his speech; which was interspersed with a good deal of Irish humor. We presume he had been before his audience thirty minutes, when "with many a flirt and flutter" the raven of the despotism swung into the room and halted in front of the speaker, and asked, "Are you Capt. John C. Conner, of the U. S. Army?" "That is my name," was the reply. "I am ordered to place you under arrest—will you go with me?" quoth the raven. The Captain signified that he would, and announced to the audience that he was under arrest, and that the jig was up. He was taken to the stockade.

On Tuesday he was released, but we learn that he has been again arrested. He has tendered his resignation and, if permitted, will continue the canvass. That this action of the military will secure his election, we verily believe. Further comment would be superfluous.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1869.

Present—Wm. F. Duerson, President, and all the members except Mr. Burnett.

The Mayor submitted a contract executed by C. U. Shreve for heating apparatus in the Courthouse, which was approved.

The Mayor submitted a contract executed by Peter McKegney for the improvement of Crop street, from Fifteenth to Sixteen street, which was approved.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

E. H. Whiteside, $3,000 for work on Sixth-street sewer.

Bondurant & Todd, $482 11 for cement.

P. & M. Pfeiffer, $1,800 for work on Main-street bridge.

J. B. Montgomery & Co., $1,000 for work on hospital.

Murphy & Co., $3,000 for work on Portland wharf.

C. W. Field, $125 for wagon for Board of Health.

Dick Moore, $123 for Coroner's fees.

Knoeffel & Adams, $448 50 for stationery, &c., for City Court.

Chris. Meyer, $130 for watering the streets.

Work-house, $2,009 [illegible], expenses for October.

Alms-house, $1,113 76, expenses for October.

Wm. Lauer, $100 for damage to his mule.

J. W. Hawkins, $47 50 for burying paupers.

George Hackmeyer, $8 for work for the city.

C. P. Smith, $46 33, taxes erroneously paid.

E. S. Sutton, $21 [illegible], for medicine.

J. W. Berenchousen & Co., $38 15, sundries to city.

P. Campion, $1,500, for work on hospital.

Jno. Matthews, $39 73, for work on hospital.

P. Bannon & Co., $400, for work on hospital.

J. M. Carson, $1,000, for work on jail.

A claim of $687 18, in favor of Ferrill & Sadler, for grading Magazine, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

The Mayor submitted the profile grade of the alley between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, and Grayson and Walnut streets, which was approved.

The Mayor submitted a remonstrance against the improvement of the alley west of Preston, between Breckinridge and Caldwell streets, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

A claim of $1,460 51, in favor of W. K. Thomas, allowance by the levy court, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A claim of $19 44, in favor of C. U. Shreve & Co., was referred to Committee on Court-house and City Buildings.

The Mayor submitted a contract executed by C. U. Shreve & Co., for heating apparatus in the court-house, which was approved.

The Mayor submitted a contract executed by P. McKegney, to improve Crop street from Fifteenth to Sixteenth street, which was approved.

The Mayor submitted an apportionment of the well at Twenty-second and Jefferson streets, H. Hoefler contractor, when, on motion, a resolution approving the same was adopted.

A petition from L. B. King for $435, on account of discount on city warrants, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of the Sexton of the Portland Cemetery for October was read and filed.

Mr. Brobston, from Committee on Gas and Water, submitted the following apportionments, which were severally approved, viz:

Apportionment of well at Twenty-fourth and Rowan streets, G. Schapp, contractor.

Apportionment of well at Elizabeth and Southgate streets, G. Schupp, contractor.

Mr. Jefferson, from Committee on Wharf, reported against the petition asking a reduction of the wharfage on lumber, which report was concurred in and the petition rejected.

Dr. McDermott, from Committee on Grievances, submitted a report recommending an allowance of $250 to Mrs. E. K. Jeffries, on account of damage to her property, which was referred to the Revision Committee.

Dr. McDermott, from same, reported a resolution from Board of Aldermen granting Mrs. Wertheim a stand in the market-house, which was referred to Committee on Court-house and Public Buildings.

Dr. McDermott, from same, submitted a petition for the removal of the powder magazine from near Oakland, which was referred to Revision Committee.

Mr. Gray, from Committee on Bonds, submitted the bond of C. C. W. Alfriend, Keeper of the Workhouse, which was approved.

Mr. Dix, from Committee on Railroads, reported an ordinance authorizing the subscription by the city of Louisville of $1,000,000 to the Virginia and Harrodsburg railroad, which was read once, ordered to be printed, and made the special order of business for the next meeting at 9 o'clock.

Dr. McDermott presented an ordinance widening a portion of Eighteenth street, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, Coke, Dix, Fulton, German, Gray, Jefferson, Jenkins, Jones, Long, McAteer, McCulloch, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Sacksteder, Tapp, Vissman, Walton and Walling—22.

NAYS—None.

Dr. McDermott presented an ordinance for improving a part of Eighteenth street (from Maple to Southern ditch), which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, Clemons, Coke, Dix, Fulton, German, Gray, Jefferson, Jenkins, Jones, Long, McAteer, McCulloch, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Sacksteder, Tapp, Vissman, Walton and Walling—21.

NAYS—None.

Dr. McDermott presented an ordinance for improving part of Eighteenth street (from Broadway to [illegible]), which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, Clemons, Coke, Dix, Fulton, Gray, Jefferson, Jenkins, Jones, Long, McAteer, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Sacksteder, Tapp, Vissman, Walton and Walling—22.

NAYS—None.

Dr. McDermott presented an ordinance for improving part of Seventeenth street, from [illegible] street, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, Brobston, Clemons, Coke, Dix, Fulton, German, Gray, Jefferson, Jenkins, Jones, Long, McAteer, McCulloch, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Sacksteder, Tapp, Vissman, Walton, and Walling—22.

NAYS—None.

Dr. McDermott reported an ordinance for improving a part of Eighteenth street, from Southgate to Kentucky, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, Brobston, Clemons, Coke, Dix, Fulton, German, Gray, Jefferson, Jenkins, Jones, Long, McAteer, McCulloch, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Sacksteder, Tapp, Vissman, Walton, and Walling—22.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Vissman presented a petition for the improvement of the alley between Laurel and Jacob and Hancock and Clay streets, which was referred to Street Commissioners for the necessary ordinance.

Mr. McCulloch presented a petition for a steam fire engine to Portland, which was referred to Committee on Fire Department of both boards.

Mr. Long presented a petition therefor with a resolution authorizing a lease for 20 years, at $300 per annum, of that portion of the wharf purchased of J. M. Delph, to the Woodenware Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Jefferson moved to refer the same to a special committee of three, when a motion to table the said motion of reference was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brobston, Clemons, Fuller, Fulton, German, Jenkins, Jones, Long, McAteer, McCulloch, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Sacksteder, Tapp, Vissman, Walton, and Walling—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Duerson, Gray, and Jefferson—3.

Mr. Orrill moved to amend by giving the ground rent free provided they erect a house costing $30,000, which amendment was tabled.

Mr. McAteer moved to amend to include State taxes, which amendment was tabled, when the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Long presented a petition therefor with a resolution allowing L. Kissel to erect hay scales in front of his property, which was adopted.

Mr. German presented a remonstrance against the improvement of Mary street, between Gwynn and Campbell's east line; also a petition from L. H. King & Co. in regard to the concrete pavement, which were referred to the street committees of both districts, and the Street Commissioner.

Mr. Walton reported a resolution authorizing duplicate railroad tax receipts to be issued to J. Barr and J. Merker, which was adopted.

Mr. Walton presented a petition to open Carpet and Pleasant streets, which was referred to the Street Commissioner.

Mr. Walton presented a petition from B. C. Boone and others asking to be relieved from paying certain apportion bills for improving an alley in the rear of their property, which was referred to the Committees on Finance and Revision.

Mr. Walton presented a petition to open an alley south of Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, which was referred to the Street Commissioners and Street Committee of the Western District.

Mr. McAteer presented a remonstrance of the property owners to pay for improving Seventeenth street from Grayson to Walnut, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. McAteer presented a resolution directing the Auditor to furnish the Finance Committee with a statement of all appropriations, which was adopted.

Mr. Duerson presented a petition from the Auditor for an assistant, with a resolution to appoint said assistant at a salary of $1,200 per annum, when Mr. McAteer presented an ordinance authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Auditor and fixing his salary.

Mr. Vissman presented a substitute authorizing the Auditor and Finance Committee to select an Assistant Auditor at a salary of $1,200 per year, which was adopted.

Mr. Jefferson presented a petition from C. F. Hauckfow asking a suspension of the ordinance to improve the sidewalk east side of Brook from College to Breckinridge street, which was referred to the Committee on Contracts.

Mr. Coke presented a claim of $293 28 in favor of T. C. Tucker, assignee, being a paving claim, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and Revision.

Dr. Walling presented a contract between the city of Louisville and the Canal Company, which was read and made the special order of business for the next meeting at 10 o'clock and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10 O'CLOCK

being the continuation of the report of the Street Committee, Western District, was taken up, when the ordinance for improving part of an alley from Thirteenth street west, between Walnut and Grayson streets, was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, Brobston, Clemons, Coke, Dix, Fulton, German, Gray, Jefferson, Jenkins, Jones, Long, McAteer, McCulloch, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Sacksteder, Tapp, Vissman, Walton, and Walling—22.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley, being the first alley west of Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets, was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, Brobston, Clemons, Coke, Dix, Fuller, Fulton, Gray, Jefferson, Jenkins, Jones, Long, McAteer, McCulloch, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Sacksteder, Tapp, Vissman, Walton, and Walling—22.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of Columbia street was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brobston, Clemons, Coke, Dix, Fuller, Fulton, German, Gray, Jefferson, Jenkins, Long, McAteer, McCulloch, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Tapp, Walton, and Walling—19.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of Fifth street, from Oak to Ormsby avenue; read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, Brobston, Clemons, Coke, Dix, Fuller, Fulton, German, Gray, Jefferson, Jenkins, Jones, Long, McAteer, McCulloch, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Sacksteder, Tapp, Walton and Walling—22.

NAYS—None.

The following ordinances were severally read a second time and passed, viz:

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Chestnut street.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Sixth street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Walnut street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Ferry street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Montgomery street, between Third and Fourth cross-streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Montgomery, between Fifth and Sixth cross-streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Third street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Sixth cross-street, from High to Portland avenue.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Sixth cross-street, from Montgomery to High.

Mr. Jefferson presented a resolution authorizing the clerk to employ an assistant, at a salary of $2 per session, which was adopted.

Dr. McDermott presented a resolution delaying the additional percentage on tax bills until Dec. 1, 1869, which was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, Brobston, Fuller, Fulton, German, Jenkins, McCulloch, McDermott, Orrill, Sacksteder, Walton, and Walling—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Dix, Gray, Jefferson, Jones, Long, McAteer, O'Connor, and Tapp—8.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, November 11, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

Att. J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1869.

Business among the banks was large and active during the day. Balances were considerably increased and borrowers received more encouragement than usual. Rates of interest are high when forced in the street, but remain the same through the regular banking channels—that is to say, 9 and 12 per cent rule.

GOLD AND SILVER—The amount of coin being offered is very small, it being far less than the demand. The quantity held in the market is very light, and many buyers are compelled to use New York drafts. The price of gold to-day has varied between 126⅛ and 126⅜. It opened at the former figure and closed at 126⅜.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	125½	126⅜
Silver halves and quarters	117½	
Silver dimes	115	

EXCHANGE—Is not so abundant as when last reported, most of the banks being buyers. The retail prices are unchanged and are given at ¼ discount buying and selling at par and 50c premium. The wholesale rate has been 1-10@¼ discount selling.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are dull and very little doing in them. For prices and changes, see the list given herewith.

Five-twenties, 1862	118¾	@117¾
Five-twenties, 1864	112¾	@112¾
Five-twenties, 1865	113¼	@113½
Five-twenties, 1865, new issue	115¼	@115½
Five-twenties, 1867	115⅜	@115⅝
Five-twenties, 1868	115¼	@115½
Ten-forties	108⅛	@107¾
Cy 6's	107⅛	@107⅝

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	117¾	117¾	117¾		⅛
" '62	115⅛	115¼	115⅜		⅛
" '64	113⅛	113¼	113⅜		⅛
" '65	113⅜	113¼	113⅜		⅛
New issue	115⅛	115⅜	115⅜		⅛
" '67	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜		⅛
Coupons, '68	115⅛	116	116		⅛
10-40 coupons	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜		⅛
Cy 6s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜		⅛

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—A few of the seven per cent. bonds have been under call. Stocks are for the most part very dull, Nashville railroad stock only showing activity, it being very firm at the quoted rates.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & Co., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	120	@121
National Bank, second	97	@100
National Bank, Planters'	95	@ 97
National Bank, City	98	@101
Bank of Kentucky	99	@101
Bank of Louisville	91	@ 93
Merchants' Bank	95	@ 98
Commercial Bank	115	@117
Northern Bank	78	@ 79
Citizens' Bank	114	@118
People's Bank	98	@111
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	93	@ 94
Falls City Tobacco bank	93	@ 95
Masonic bank	97	@ 98
Security bank	105	@108
Louisville Insurance Company bank	109	@111
Farmers' bank	115	@116
Western Insurance Company bank	90	@ 92
German Insurance Company bank	124	@125
Gas Company stock	103	@111½
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	90	@104¾
L. & F. R. R. (common)	30	@ 35
Jef., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	58	@ 68
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	70¾	@ 71¾

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c.	73	@ 75
City for bounty, 6 per c.	73	@ 75
City for school purposes, 6 per c.	73	@ 75
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c.	74	@ 75
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c.	74	@ 75
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. L., 6 per c.	74	@ 75
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	74	@ 75
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	74	@ 75
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	74	@ 75
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	74	@ 75
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	74	@ 75
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" second issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" third issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" fourth issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" new, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" new, 7 per c.	91	@ 92
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c.	88	@ 90
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c.	88	@ 89
" (L. B. br.) 7 per c.	89	@ 90
" (M. br.) 7 per c.	88	@ 90
" con'd mort., 7 pre.	87¼	@ 88
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c.	93	@ 94
City for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c.	15	@ 25

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

This country, for a series of years, has been affected and cursed with all sorts of "rings," and not unfrequently these combinations have caused wide-spread disaster. While everything in gold, stocks and whisky, the public has looked on with comparative indifference, and when the lightning has dashed the poor little gambler [illegible] expressed, but when ring manipulation is to advance the price of food it is a very different question; it affects the poor man, and not unfrequently renders his scanty earnings insufficient to keep hunger from his house. Such rings are not only huge swindles, they are monstrous crimes. It is held by some parties that grain is too low, and that farmers and holders should continue to hoard their stocks. The Chicago journals, while denying that anybody is setting up a corner in corn, admit that a good many speculators are holding back grain from market, anticipating higher prices. The New York Express says:

From the present look of things—with gold on the down track—it looks as if prices were likely to hold at their lowest, rather than a higher level. The longer the hoarding is persisted in, therefore, the worse the hoarders will be bitten in the end. Again we may send on the grain, pay good rates, and then the scarcity of money, and the stagnation of trade, of which so much complaint is made, out of New York, will be succeeded by a more encouraging state of things all around.

As the matter is one of great importance, we give place to the following communication from a gentleman well posted, and who has evidently given the subject considerable attention:

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE WEST.—The present extremely low price of wheat in all the leading markets of the country is assuming the shape of panic, and bringing disaster to the agricultural interests throughout the West and Northwest, adding largely to the cause of our tight money markets and reminding us sensibly of the cotton panic of 1863, when prices touched 143c in New York and afterward receded and sold as high as 28@40c. All sorts of rumors were set afloat by those in the "ring" to convince the public that American cotton was no longer a necessity of the English manufacturer; that by the great improvement in machinery better fabrics could be produced from India cotton than from American, &c., &c.; the result of which was the great concerted "ring" bought all they could at the ruinously low prices, after which they proved as conclusively that American cotton was indispensable to the manufacturer of England.

May there not be a great "ring" working in the wheat markets in a similar manner by selling wheat for future delivery and setting diligently about how to depress the market. Can our farmers afford to raise wheat and send it to market for 85c to $1 per bushel with gold at near 130 and the price of all necessities of living as high as they have been since the close of the war? Are hogs worth $10 gross, with a fair prospect of a good average yield in the country? Is corn worth as much per bushel as wheat as we see it quoted in many markets. If so, would it not be well for farmers to do as many are doing in Indiana, feed wheat to their hogs and keep the corn? The small sum he realizes from the sale of his wheat will not pay the rent of his land and the seed he has sown.

Our exports of wheat, as shown in your Tuesday morning paper, telegraphed from New York, are about four-fold greater than last year. England, it is said, will require twelve million quarters of our wheat. Chicago, the great grain market of the United States, has less than one million bushels of wheat of all kinds in store. Yet the price is 10c per bushel lower now than then, brought about mainly by the sales of the "bears," who do not own a bushel of wheat. Flour is very low and goes into very general consumption, for the reason that substitutes often used are now higher than the flour, which, together with the immense exports, is rapidly reducing our apparent overstock.

While we are not an advocate of farmers holding their products when fair prices are offered, we now would urge all who can to hold their wheat out of market until prices are at least equalized with other products, as they must be within a few months. Study the movements of wheat, and consider the vastness of population looking to this country for breadstuffs, not only foreign but from our own overstocked cities of consumers, who must have bread, and that a mere handful of capitalists are playing a game to increase their immense wealth at the expense of the toiling farmer, and when they have control of sufficient quantity how suddenly they will "bull" the market to a price that will pay the producer, who still holds his wheat, fair prices for his hard labor.

We doubtless have a large yield of wheat, but low prices as now prevail brings it into rapid consumption far more than when prices are high, and we venture these suggestions in the interest of the farmer, from whom we get our money and ease our money market, which is oil to the wheels of commerce, and sets all in motion for the general good.

M.

But after all, the past year has been one of such wonderous productiveness that we should enjoy the blessing of cheap food and a much lower range of prices for every necessity.

The wheat crop of 1869 is estimated at 271,000,000 bushels, an excess of 100,000,000 over the crop of 1868. The corn crop is estimated at 1,050,000,000 bushels, which is about 300,000,000 more than the crop of last year. In spite of all the rumors to the contrary, the corn producing belt is up to the average of former years, and in the Southern States the yield is large. The yield of other crops is estimated as follows: rye, 50,000,000 bushels; oats, 300,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 175,000,000 bushels. Add to these, hay, wool, cotton, tobacco, rice, etc., and reduce all to a fair average valuation, and we have the following results:

Cotton	$300,000,000	Potatoes	$44,000,000
Wheat	300,750,000	Hay	8,000,000
Corn	500,000,000	Wool	5,000,000
Rye	50,000,000	Tobacco	240,000,000
Oats	90,000,000	Rice	11,000,000
Barley	15,000,000		
Total			$1,576,130,000

In these figures are not included fruits, vegetables, sugar, butter, cheese, or slaughtered animals, all of which together would easily make a valuation of $750,000,000.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last forty-eight hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls.	223	
Butter, pkgs.	149	149
Bacon, casks	211	50
Bacon, tcs.	311	149
Bagging, pcs.	44	31
Bale Rope, coils	135	50
Cement, bbls.	1	10
Cheese, pkgs.	3	601
Candles, bxs.	429	872
Coffee, bgs.		375
Corn, bu.	51	1134
Corn, sack	288	100
Cotton, bales		
Dried fruit	1021	525
Fruit, fresh, pkgs.	438	772
Feathers, sacks	490	423
Eggs, bxs and bbls.	49	36
Flour, bbls.	2	2
Furniture, pkgs.	101	1214
Hides, bdls.	158	424
Hay, bales	2	
Hemp, bales	234	335
Horses, head	2897	
Iron, pig, tons	50	195
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs.	22	
Lard, tcs.	912	1811
Lard, kegs	11	85
Malt, bu.	30	175
Merchandise, pkgs.		3010
Mules, head	862	3038
Nails, kegs		507
Oats, sacks		525
Oil, bbls.	119	
Potatoes, bbls.	182	30
Pork, mess, bbls.		431
Rags, bales	18	
Rice, casks	38	
Sugar, hhds.	11	10
Sugar, bxs and bbls.	178	110
Salt, bbls.		130
Seeds, bags	179	142
Shingles, no.	210000	81000
Tobacco, hhds.	10	42
Tobacco, boxes	115	707
Whisky, bbls.	829	1796
Wheat, sacks	12	
Wool, sacks	6	
Woodenware, pkgs.	234	637

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Prices have still further declined, and we quote at $2 05@2 07 per gallon.

APPLES—Are in fair supply and prices are steady at $2@2 50 per bbl for common to fair and $2@3 50 for prime to choice qualities.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in demand at 9@9½c per lb.

BAGS—Stocks are ample, with a moderate demand. We quote Union B seamless at 31½@32c; grain bags, 2-bushel, at 43@45c; do. 2½-bushel, at 51@55c; do, 3-bushel, at 55@60c; burlaps, 2-bushel corn bags, at 15@16c; do, 4-bushel oat bags, at 19¾@20c; gunnies, in bales, 19@20c; resewed, 22@23½c.

BEESWAX—Is steady at 30@32c per pound on arrival.

BROOM CORN—We quote at $125 to $150 per ton on arrival.

BATTING—We quote at 28@33c, as to quality.

BUTTER—Is in good request. We quote choice country in good packages at 35@40c on arrival; common to fair qualities sell at 28@30c, and we note sales of 400 lbs Ohio at 40c. Ohio butter is in demand at 35@40c, and New York tub at 43@45c.

BROOMS—We continue to quote common per dozen at $2@4; No. 1 per dozen at $4 50@5 00; Shaker per dozen at $4 50@5 00.

BARK—We note sales of chestnut oak at $12@15 per cord on arrival and delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Are steady and in fair supply. We quote at $11 00@12 00 per bbl for cultivated.

COTTON YARNS—Are steady with fair stocks. We quote: No. 500 at 20c; No. 600 at 18c; No. 700 at 16c per pound; pound yarns at 35@40c. Carpet chain is selling at 40@41c for white, and 45@47c for colored lb; and candlewick is steady at 40@41c.

CANDLES—Prices are a shade lower. We quote at 20@21c for full weight star and 16@16c for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 13@14½c per pound.

CIDER—Dealers report sales of sweet cider at $8 per bbl.

CEMENT—Is in fair demand and prices are firm. We note sales of 862 bbls. at $2 00@2 25.

CORN MEAL—Is in good request and a shade lower. We quote bolted, loose, at 95c@$1 per bu, loose; kiln-dried is steady; bolted is held at $5 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—Prices are steady, with a good demand. We note sales of 25 boxes factory at 19@19½c. We quote factory at 19@19½c; Western Reserve 17@18c; Kentucky Cream at 19@19½c; English Dairy 18@18¾c; New York factory at 19½@20c.

COAL—Prices are firm at 20c per bu. to the city for Pittsburg; Pomeroy is selling at 18c.

DRIED FRUIT—We continue to quote on arrival at 8@8½c for half peaches and 5¼@6¼c for quarters. Apples are selling at 5@5½c.

EGGS—Are very firm and sell readily at 27@28c per doz.

FLAX SEED—Is quiet and weak, with sales on delivery at $1 75 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Prime lots command 75@78c per lb. Common and mixed feathers are nominal at 20 to 60c per lb.

FISH—The market is well supplied, and prices are steady. We quote:

Mackerel,	No. 1, new, medium	27 00	
Do	No. 1, do do	hf bbl 12 50	@13 00
Do	No. 2, large, bbl.	20 00	@21 00
Do	No. 2, do hf bbl.	11 00	@11 50
Do	No. 2, medium	9 00	@ 9 50
Do	No. 2, do half bbl.	6 00	@ 6 50
Do	No. 3, large	8 50	@ 9 00
Do	No. 3, small	12 00	@12 50
Do	No. 3, do half bbl.	7 00	@ 7 50
Do	No. 1, kits	2 50	@ 3 00
Do	No. 2, kits	2 00	@ 2 50
Do	No. 3, kits, large	2 00	@ 2 50
White fish, half bbl.		5 00	@ 6 00
Herring, bbls.		5 00	@ 6 00
Sardines		35	@ 36

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are steady, with a good demand. We quote oranges at $8@9 per barrel; new figs 20@25c; currants, Zante, 15@16c; raisins, M. R., $4 75; raisins, layer, $3 75@4; prunes, new, per lb, 14@15c; dates, per lb, 12@14c; citron, 40c.

GINSENG—We quote at 70 to 75c per lb for good to prime lots.

HAY—Is in fair request and steady. We quote choice timothy on the wharf at $21@21 50 per ton, and at depot at $21 50@22.

HOPS—Dealers report the market steady at 30c.

HIDES—Prices are unchanged and firm. We quote green salted at 10½@11c; dry salted at 18@20c; dry flint at 20@22c; sheep (wool on) 40@$1.

IRON COTTON TIES—Prices are steady, with a good demand. We quote at 8½c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Prices are firm, with a fair demand. We quote Virginia [illegible] from 65c@$1 25; Kentucky and Missouri at 50@75c; smoking tobacco ranging from 40c@$1 75, according to quality.

NAILS—A fair demand is reported at quotations. We quote 10d and 40d at $4 50@4 75. horse-shoe nails 18@28c, according to brands.

ONIONS—Prices have advanced, with sales at $3 75@4 per bbl from store.

OILS—Prices are steady. We quote prime lard oil at $1 50; No. 1 at $1 40; linseed oil at 95c@$1 05;

coal oil at 30@32c for No. 1, and benzine at 30@33c. Turpentine steady and firm at 55c.

OAKUM—Is unchanged and stocks are ample. Sales are made at $6 50@7 per bale.

OFFAL—Prices are unchanged. We quote brown middlings at $22@25, shorts at $[illegible], shipstuff at $[illegible]; middlings at $28@30.

POTATOES—Are selling at [illegible] per bbl on arrival, loose, and from store at $1 [illegible] per bushel.

PIG IRON—Is in good demand and firm.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, per ton	[illegible]
Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry, per ton	[illegible]
Hanging Rock, No. 3 foundry, per ton	[illegible]
C. B. Car-wheel, per ton	[illegible]
Tennessee, C. B. Car-wheel, per ton	[illegible]
Alabama and Georgia, C. B. per ton	[illegible]

PEANUTS—Receipts are sufficient to meet the demand, at a [illegible].

RICE—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote Carolina at [illegible] and Louisiana at [illegible].

SOAP—We quote German soap, No. 1 at [illegible] and No. 2 at [illegible]; rosin at [illegible].

SALT—We continue to quote large bbls at $2 50; small bbls at [illegible]; kanawha [illegible] at [illegible] for small bbls.

STRAW—A fair demand is reported and sales are made at [illegible] per ton on arrival.

STARCH—Prices are unchanged. We quote corn at 11@12c; pearl starch at 8@9½c.

SEEDS—Are in fair demand and steady. We quote clover seed at [illegible]; timothy at $3 [illegible]; Kentucky blue-grass at $1 [illegible]; extra do do at $2 [illegible]; orchard grass at $1 [illegible]; red-top at $1 [illegible].

TALLOW AND GREASE—We quote at 10@11c for tallow and 9@10c for grease, according to quality.

TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$14 50
I. C., 12x12	17 50
I. C., 14x20	15 50
I. X., 14x20	18 50
Block tin	45c
Lead	10c
Solder	33c

VINEGAR—We quote cider vinegar at $8, apple at $10, and wine vinegar at $12 per bbl.

WOOL—We quote unwashed clothing at 32@33c; unwashed combing at 35@40c; tub-washed at 48@50c.

WHITE LEAD—We quote pure at 11@12c per lb; other grades 6@9c per pound.

WHISKY—The market to-day was quiet, with sales of raw at $1, tax paid. We note sales of 110 bbls Woodcock, ranging from $1 60 for new to $4 per gallon, according to age, tax paid. Rectified is steady at $1 00@1 20, according to proof. We quote new copper at $1 35@1 50; one year old $1 75@2 00; two-year old $2 50@3 00 per gallon, all free.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market opened to-day more than usually quiet and with lighter offerings. Advices in regard to the crop continue unfavorable, and holders of old tobacco are persuaded that prices must advance at an early day, and they are not disposed to place their stocks on the market. The St. Louis Journal of Commerce of recent date says:

We think that a zealous effort will be made the ensuing spring to enlarge materially the acreage of tobacco planting. The crops of the year are very deficient, and prices have advanced greatly. A gentleman in the interior of Virginia, who has traveled extensively in that State, writes that the tobacco crop will reach only about two-thirds of the average yield, but that prices are high enough to equalize in value the less in quantity. A Kentucky dealer gives publicity to his opinion upon the subject in the following plain manner:

Stocks of tobacco are small at our seaboard, and all will be needed—have no fears about it. I hope your factors will hold fast and be firm at present valuations. The new crop cannot exceed two-thirds of that of last year, and only half of it good—other half green, frosted, &c. Stand by your guns and have no fears. All tobacco now on hand of old crop are needed; just assured of that fact. Fully 250,000 hhds are required annually abroad, and the present crop just housed will be totally inadequate to the home and foreign demand next year. American consumption requires not less than 75,000 to 100,000 hogsheads. My opinion is that tobacco never occupied a more safe and solid position. The American crop last year was about 200,000 hogsheads, all of it needed and inadequate to the demand. The present crop of America will not exceed 150,000 hogsheads, and while a year's supply is maintained abroad, yet the position of tobacco is clearly independent and above revulsion.

The cultivation of tobacco in Missouri has been somewhat neglected for a few years past, for the reason that grain and other crops were sooner brought into market, and the realization of the cost of their expenditures more promptly enjoyed. But wheat and corn no longer command the high prices of a year or two ago, and the profit on tobacco, comparatively, can and will justify the delay necessary to prepare the article for sale. A large yield of this product next season would prove the most remunerative labor to which our farmers could apply themselves.

The sales to-day at two of the auction warehouses included only 3 hhds.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $9 40.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 2 hhds shipping leaf at $9 90@10 50.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—The market opened to-day with a fair local demand, and some transactions for export are reported. Trade, however, in this department is rather dull. We note a slight decline in Rye flour. Sales to-day include 850 bbls various grades at the following range. We quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 50
Superfine	4 50@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 50
Extra Family	5 50@5 75
A No. 1	5 75@6 25
Fancy	6 25@6 50
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00

WHEAT—The market is quiet. Transactions are of moderate importance. The opinion prevails that prices must advance, and some parties advocate the policy on the part of farmers to hold until the necessities of consumers compel an advance. We quote red and white at $1 00 to $1 15 on arrival.

CORN—Is steady, but there is little doing in this market except to supply the local demand. Old corn is steady at 90@95c on arrival for old, and 95c from store in ear and shelled in bulk; sales from wagon are made at 60@65c.

OATS—Are in demand at 48 to 50c in bulk on arrival. Sales are made from store at 55c in bulk, and 60@62c, sacks included. We note sales 1,000 bushels at 60c, sacks included.

RYE—Is quiet at 85 to 90c on arrival, with sales from store at $1.

BARLEY—Is steady, and commands $1 20@1 50 for spring and fall on arrival, with light sales from store at $1 30@1 75.

MALT—Is unchanged in every respect, with a moderate demand. We quote Nos. 1 and 2 spring at $1 30@1 60; fall at $1 50@1 75 per bushel.

Louisville Grocery Market.

The market opened to-day without any new features of special importance. Louisiana sugars are in fair supply and prices are steady, ranging from 12½c for common to 14½c for strictly prime in hhds and bbls; we note sales of 13 hhds at 13¾c for fully fair.

REFINED SUGARS—Are in fair demand and dealers are making slight concessions for round lots to the trade; jobbers still contend for outside figures. We note sales to-day of 59 bbls various grades and quote as follows:

Hard standard	
A's	17 @17¾
B's	16¾@16¾
Extra C	16 @16¼
Circle C	15¾@15¾
Yellow	14¾@15¼

ISLAND SUGARS—Are in fair request and prices are quotably unchanged. We note sales of 15 hhds Porto Rico and Demerara and 16 bbls Havana at quotations; also 22 bbls Demerara. We quote Cuba at 13@13½c; Porto Rico 14¼@15½c; Havana at 15¼@16c, and Demerara at 15¼@16¾c.

COFFEE—Is in ample supply to meet the demand and prices are steady. We note sales of 50 bags Rio common to prime at quotations. We quote:

Coffee, Rio, choice	
" prime	25 @25¾
" fair	23½@24
" common	21½@22½
Java	30½@31
Laguayra	26 @27

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Stocks are fair and prices steady. We continue to quote New Orleans molasses at 80@90c for common to choice; sirups range from 55c for common to $1 25 for choice.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market continues quiet, with light receipts. We note small sales to-day of low middling at 23@23½c, and middling at 24c.

Middling	
Low middling	24 @24½c
Good ordinary	23 @23½c
Ordinary	22 @22c

Louisville Provision Market.

The market is quiet, and stocks of old meats are nearly exhausted. Some of the dealers are getting in large supplies of bulk meats, but the stocks of bulk sufficiently cured to ship without danger are still light. We note sales to-day of 12 casks clear bacon sides at 20c, and 20 casks clear rib sides at 20c; 10 no shoulders at 15½@15¾c. Pork is quiet, with light sales on orders at $31. We note sales of 44 casks clear rib bulk sides at 16¼c, and 13 casks bulk shoulders at 13¾c. Lard is steady at 17½c in tierces and 19½c in kegs.

Louisville Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

BAGGING—There is no change in the bagging market. Prices are reported firm, and 2-lb Ky. bagging is held at 27@27½c; stocks of 1½-lb bagging are exhausted, and prices are entirely nominal. India bagging is held at 26@26½c, with little on the market. We note sales of 112 pieces 2-lb Ky. at 27@27½c.

ROPE—Is quotably unchanged and in fair request. We quote in lots to the trade at 7½@7¾c and in jobbing lots on orders at 7¾@8c for coils and half coils.

Louisville Hog Market.

Receipts were liberal to-day, amounting to nearly 3,000 head. Prices ruled firm at 9¼@10c gross. The weather is very favorable for slaughtering, and several of the packing houses are engaged. So far as reported, the following is an exhibit of operations to date:

By Whom Killed.	Killed to-day.	Killed previously.	Total.	In pens.
F. Lish				
Orr, Irwin & Co.			2797	138
O. W. Thomas				
Hughes, Gezina & Co.	1161	2211	3372	
Duncan, Floyd & Co.			3968	
T. J. Martin & Son	405	1353	2368	599
	1341		12734	735

Messrs. Hamilton Bros. have killed some hogs but we have not obtained the number.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—BOOKER & ORMSBY PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 8, 1869.

CATTLE—The market for cattle remains dull. There has been a great many on the market during the past week, which have consisted mostly of an inferior quality, and had a tendency to keep the market down. No. 1 butchers cattle have held their own. We quote for inferior and rough, 2¼@3c; common, 3¼@4c; fair, 4@4½c, and for the best No. one butchers' cattle, 5@6c. There are but few sales made at 5¼c. Shipping cattle sell according to quality, from 5½c to 7c. It takes the best that comes to market to bring the last figure. But few are left over unsold.

HOGS—There is but little change to note since last quotations. Packers bought freely and paid fair prices up to the present. To-day there seems to be a slight change, and a downward tendency is manifested. However, drovers hold firm at former prices, and seem determined to get their rights or feed longer and get less money. We quote for light weights and half-fatted, 8½@9¼c, and for the best heavy averages 9½@10c, but very few sales above 10c at these figures. They have to be very good to go to 10c. About 250 left over unsold.

SHEEP—This class of stock is coming in slowly. The fair scalawag sheep sell at very low prices, but few are wanted at any price. Good sell at a very fair price. Drovers would do very well at any time with a bunch of good fat sheep. We quote at $1 25@2 per head for the inferior class of sheep, 3c for fair butchers' sheep, and 3c, 4c, and 4½c per pound for the best quality. None left over unsold.

HORSES AND MULES—This class of stock is being shipped by hundreds to the Southern markets. Nashville railroad does not take them away as fast as they wish to go. Reports from the Southern markets are unfavorable, yet they do not dishearten the mule traders. We have four car loads left over from last week awaiting shipment.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK—Cattle, 931; hogs, 2,221; sheep, 114; horses and mules, 843; total, 3,455.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP,
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. [illegible]

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy, this very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONICSIRUP
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

For sale by
Peter, Powers & Cooper, H. C. Chambers & Co.,
R. A. Robinson & Co., Ed. Wilder & Co.,
J. B. Wilder & Co., E. Morris & Co.,
And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
279 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
General Wholesale Ag'ts.

WINTERSMITH'S
Concentrated Compound
FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU
—AND—
PAREIRA BRAVA,

A Certain and Specific Remedy for
Calculous Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female.

Prepared with Great Care and Skill by One of the Most Eminent Chemists of the Country.

Superior to Any Preparation of Buchu Ever Offered to the Public.

This highly concentrated extract is carefully made by displacement, without the use of heat, from the best Buchu leaves, combined with Pareira Brava, Juniper Berries, and Cubebs, and is offered to the public as a safe, sure, and speedy cure for all derangements of the bladder, kidneys, &c.

The common method of extracting the properties of medicinal herbs, roots, &c., by heat is now known in many cases to injure, if not entirely destroy, their efficacy. By careful displacement with the proper menstruum, I have avoided this error, and have here provided an extract so concentrated that the dose, though small, contains more of the properties and virtues of the drugs than other preparations of same kind on the market. It contains all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

Its good effects are immediate, and the patient is encouraged to persist in its use in chronic cases until a cure is effected.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu
IS A PREPARATION OF
Genuine Merit,
AND HAS
ALL THE VIRTUE CLAIMED FOR IT.
As a Diuretic it is Unrivaled, Cheaper in Price and Better in Quality than any Extract Buchu in the Market.

PRICE
$1 per Bottle, Six for $5.

For sale by all Druggists.
Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.
PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,
[Successors to Wilson, Peter, & Co.]
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
279 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI
Short Line R. R.
NO CHANGE OF CARS—TIME 4 HOURS.
FARE, $3.50!

[illegible]

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

On and after NOVEMBER 24, 1869, trains will run as follows:

[illegible]

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

[illegible]

May 2, 1869. HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

[illegible]

TO THE LADIES.

[illegible]

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 83 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,
104½ Fifth street, [illegible]

[illegible]

Galen's Head Dispensary.
Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY & IRON [illegible]
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK [illegible]
AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop [illegible]
COOPER, Wm. Portrait Painter at Hagan's, 123 Main street.
DORN, BACKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Mer. [illegible]
JONES, R. B., Tobacco Manufacturer, No. 479 [illegible]
JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 [illegible]
LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS [illegible]
LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE [illegible]
LANDAVID [illegible]
LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of [illegible]
MRS. FITZGERALD'S Millinery Warerooms [illegible]
McILFATRICK, J. R., Architect, No. 140 [illegible]
MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in [illegible]
MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, [illegible] West Main street.

Louisville Lock Factory.

Manufacturers of Locks, Bell Hangers, and Dealers in Hardware, &c.,
(JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO),
91 Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson sts.

Malt and Hops!

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of brewers [illegible]
Kentucky Malt House, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh. JOHN ENGELN.

Pianos and Musical Instruments.
T[illegible]

PIANOS.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

HILL'S GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY,
No. 83 FOURTH STREET [illegible]
STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER.

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1869.

[illegible]

Subscribers on the route in the upper part of the city from [illegible] street to the city limits and from [illegible] to the north side of Broadway are [illegible] to make payments only to Mr. Mayers, our only authorized carrier on that route. [illegible] is no longer in our employ and is not authorized to make any collections whatever for this office.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 126 7-8.

There was 16 inches of snow at Hudson, Ohio, yesterday morning.

P. M. Vankoughnet, Chancellor of Ontario, died on Sunday evening in Toronto.

A force of 300 cavalry were given as an escort to Gov. Seward at Jalisco, Mexico.

It is reported the Americans in Mexico are displeased with the course of Minister Nelson.

Pike, the Hampton murderer, who is to be executed to-day in Concord, N. H., has made a full confession.

A telegram from Toronto states that the Royal Canadian and Dominion Banks have been consolidated.

The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press will be held in Chicago Wednesday, the 24th inst.

The prairies in Northern Indiana, in the neighborhood of East Station and Remington, were on fire on Saturday.

Dr. E. Gilchrist, for thirty-seven years surgeon in the navy, died at the Chelsea Naval Hospital, in Boston, on Saturday.

A dispatch from Charlottesville, W. Va., says John Henry Salmon has been arrested for the murder of his mother and brother.

Gov. Ames yesterday assigned forty-four officers of the army to duty as inspectors of registration in various counties in Mississippi.

Rev. Basil Hunt was killed the other day in Brownsville, Ind., by being thrown from a buggy. The horse he was driving was frightened by the lighting of two dogs.

Father Hyacinthe, in reply to an invitation, says he will visit Boston in November if possible. He hopes after his return to Europe to again visit the United States.

An earthquake occurred at Manilla recently. All the houses were shaken, some of the city walls fell and many accidents happened, but no Europeans are reported killed.

The steamship Havana, from Bremen, arrived at New Orleans yesterday with two hundred emigrants. Fifty go to Texas. The remainder will mostly settle in Louisiana.

Superintendent Brown, of the Palmer Falls [illegible] factory at Corinth, N. Y., was shot dead by a watchman on Sunday night, the watchman mistaking him for a burglar.

The burglars who robbed the National Bank and Savings Bank of Wolfboro, N. H., on Saturday, carried off about $25,000 in available funds, several thousand dollars being private deposits.

James F. Haughton, a well-known [illegible] of Memphis, and recently of St. Louis, died last evening very suddenly, from congestion of the brain, caused by a fall. He leaves a family in St. Louis.

James Davis, of Aurora, Indiana, had rheumatism, and a traveling quack named Roberts gave him four spoonfuls of his nostrum. The dose cured the rheumatism, but they buried Davis the next day.

The McCoole-Allen mill is off, owing to the stakeholder imbroglio. Allen declines to fight with the stakes held by a St. Louis man. McCoole will fight on no other condition, though seven have been proposed.

Charles Noland, residing at Carrollton, Mich., who had separated from his wife on Saturday, paid her a visit and shot her dead, and then shot himself in the head. At last accounts he was alive, but would probably die.

The canvass between Judge Dent and Gen. Alcorn, in Mississippi, has closed temporarily by mutual consent. Judge Dent goes to Washington on professional business and Gen. Alcorn to his home to attend to private affairs.

Secretary Boutwell denies that he has sent any agent to Europe about any loan, or authorized any one to act for him. He has always been in favor of funding the debt at a lower rate of interest, and hopes, at some time, to get it down to 4½ per cent.

Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, of Ironsides-Constitution frigate fame, died at Bordentown, New Jersey, on Saturday at 3 o'clock. Admiral Stewart was ninety-two years of age, and had served seventy-one years, having entered the navy as a lieutenant on the 9th of March, 1798.

The New York Times says the fund started for the widow of General Rawlins falls far short of the fifty thousand proposed to be raised, and [illegible] have almost ceased. It says it will be little credit to the Western States if the example early shown by the merchants of New York is not quickly followed.

The contest for the United States Senatorship in Iowa has narrowed down to Judge Wright, of Keokuk, and Wm. B. Allison, member of Congress from the Dubuque district. The Legislature, which meets in January, will make a selection for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Grimes, and also for the new term, beginning March 4, 1871.

A Helena, Montana, dispatch of the 7th says: A fire broke out about 2 o'clock in the Varity Theater. The whole building was in flames when discovered. Nothing was saved. The fire spread across the street, and destroyed seven private dwellings. Total loss $25,000. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, but, fortunately, toward the hills, and the town was saved.

After December 1st, the President is authorized by law to appoint the nine new Circuit Judges for the nine Judicial Districts of the country. There have been numerous applications made by State judges, lawyers and ex-judges residing in the various circuits or districts, and there is not a day that the President is not importuned in behalf of some of these applicants. The President promises that every one of these life appointments shall be made the subject of careful Cabinet deliberation.

Alfred Waters, barkeeper in a low den called Clipper Shades, 325 South Clark street, Chicago, was shot dead while standing behind the bar yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock, by some unknown person, but is supposed to be a rough named Jimmy Caldwell, alias "Speckled Jimmy," who, with half a dozen other roughs, who were in the den at the time, were arrested and sent to the lock-up. An examination showed that the shooting of Waters was accidental, and that Caldwell was trying to take the pistol from another rough when it was discharged.

Capt. Higgins, late commander of the privateer Cuba, says he was forced to put into Wilmington, in consequence of the inferior quality of the coal that he received from the schooner off Montauk Point. He claims that the Cuba was a legitimate man-of-war, commissioned by the Cuban Government. His intention at the commencement of the cruise was to prey upon the Spanish commerce in the West Indies and assist the Cubans in gaining possession of one of the ports of the island. The failure of the scheme he attributes to his inability to obtain coal without running into Wilmington. The officers of the Cuba lose heavily by her seizure, but they are determined to try again if they can obtain another ship.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR PRESIDING.

MONDAY, Nov. 8, 1869.

Robert Dexter, assault and battery on Henry Ferguson and carrying concealed a deadly weapon; case continued until to-morrow morning and bond in $200 required.

Henry Ferguson, discharging a pistol in the public street and carrying concealed a deadly weapon; fined $4 on first offense and case dismissed as to carrying concealed a deadly weapon.

Kate Reed, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5. Afterward, on motion of the prosecuting attorney, the fine was set aside and Kate was discharged.

Isham Moore, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 and bond in $100 for six months.

V. P. Springer and Geo. Volk, disorderly conduct; fine of $5 continued.

Richard Berryman, drunkenness; fined $3.

John Adams, drunkenness; fined $2.

Ellen Kinsman, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; discharged.

Billy Button, drunk and disorderly conduct; discharged.

Chas. Roche, drunk and disorderly conduct; continued until to-morrow.

Vincent Adams, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined $10 and bond in $100 required for six months.

D. M. Spalding, disorderly conduct; discharged.

Isaac Conners, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; discharged.

John Schwartz, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined $15 and held in $200 for six months.

Jacob Hellbach and Marc McNulty, drunk and disorderly conduct; case dismissed as to McNulty, and Hellbach fined $5.

John Redman and George Raburn, suspected felons; discharged.

John Thomas and Joe Hall, suspected felons; held in $500 each for twelve months.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

Will of Mary Ann Smith proven.

Will of Margaret Stokins proven, and Jacob Nicklies qualified as executor thereof.

Maria Smith qualified as administratrix of Henry Smith, and Julia Sullivan as administratrix of John Sullivan, Jesse McCoy administrator of Eli D. Gardner, Wenceslaus Viezman administrator of Charles Huepscher, Lisetta Huebner administratrix of Herman Huebner, Varona Schoettle administratrix de bonis non of Ursula Reglin.

C. Schildt, Ignatz Schawan and J. Weber appointed appraisers of Charles Huepscher's estate.

John Odell, Caspar Mercke and Cyrus Young appointed appraisers of Eli D. Gardner, deceased.

John A. Hays granted tavern license.

A. H. Peyton admitted and sworn as attorney of this court.

The rule against Henry L. Pope, administrator of E. F. Wood, deceased, is assigned to 15th inst. for hearing.

In the matter of Schenck and Gloch, for private passway, motion by defendants, upon affidavit, filed, to set aside inquest of jury, and to set aside and quash the finding of the jury, and assigned to 15th inst. for hearing.

Chickering & Bro. filed a petition for a tavern license on Salt-river road, 12 miles from the city, which was laid over one week.

Henry Awakoff sworn citizen.

The following settled accounts were filed and laid over: Wm. Shinn, administrator of Geo. S. Weigler; F. Brooks, guardian of W. D. Reed; Pat Realty, administrator of Ann Reiley; Chas. Carter, guardian of Mariah and George Beeler; Jno. Allard's executors.

Marshal Sales.

The following sales of property were made at the Court-house door by the Marshal of the Chancery Court yesterday morning:

House and lot, 26 5-12 by 142 feet, on Lafayette street, between Floyd and Preston, $2,400.

Eighty-two feet by 253, on Bank street, Portland; no improvements, $456.

Thirty feet by 100, on same street, $185.

House and lot, 17½ by 104 feet, on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, $11,300.

House and lot, 17½ by 210 feet, on Market street, between Brook and Floyd, $6,250.

☞ The rumor is not true that Rip Van Winkle is offended with Mr. Eytinge for the figure he cuts in the "Uncle Sam Series;" on the other hand, he is said to be altogether pleased to fall under Eytinge's pencil rather than the Dame's broomstick. Snyder has not been heard from.

☞ The orchestra employed in Wagner's "Rheingold" comprises one hundred and twenty instruments, among which are eighteen anvils. The scenery is illuminated by three thousand jets of gas.

"BODY NO. —."

An Unpublished Chapter of the Mississippi Horror.

A [illegible] of [illegible] lady; dark brown hair done up in braids and hanging low on the neck; the collar was white and narrow, and a breast-pin; right hand resting on table, and ridges gloved on; [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Emma Fitch, No. [illegible] St. Louis [illegible] report of the [illegible].

This was all there was about "Mrs. Emma Fitch," and the report went on with the terrible story of the wreck; of bodies recovered and bodies lost; of bodies stark and cold; of bodies charred and blackened; and the bodies that had been found were all systematically numbered, so that the reporter, in [illegible] up the list, gave every dead body a photograph, and which those who survive the other in the newspaper columns, for the better identification by the friends who might be searching for the lost.

In all the account, however, there was, perhaps, no more significant a paragraph than that about the photograph. Mrs. Emma Fitch was among the lost, but this was all there was that told of the unhappy fate of this singular woman. She was well known in Louisville, and her history is familiar to many persons in this city. If we have been correctly informed, Mrs. Fitch, as she called herself, was the daughter of a respectable citizen of Louisville, now dead; her maiden name Serena Talbot. When a girl, her parents almost idolized her, and when, as she was budding into womanhood, she became the wife of one of our wealthiest business men, it seemed to her doting father that his darling child was being torn from him forever. Petted and spoiled though she was, and more a doll than a wife, the husband loved her, and did everything in his power to promote her happiness. He purchased a farm near the city, and the young wife drove in her carriage from her beautiful country residence whenever she had occasion to visit her parents. A footman and all the modern magnificence calculated to inspire pedestrian awe accompanied the carriage, and many an envious eye turned that way whenever her shimmering chariot wheels sounded their gentle coming behind two spanking bays—or grays, they may have been. She came to the city often, and, although she seemed the happiest of wives, her father, since her marriage, had been the unhappiest of men, and it was not long before her parents were urging her to abandon her husband and return to her old home. Strange to say, they at length succeeded in persuading her to return, and to the infinite astonishment of her husband, he was obliged to give her up. The singularity of the case attracted a great deal of attention at the time, and much sympathy was expressed for the husband, who was highly esteemed as a worthy as well as a wealthy gentleman. In order to be entirely free from him, the capricious Serena went away to Washington, where she remained six months in order to obtain a divorce. She waited in vain at the capital, for the divorce was refused. Next she made a pilgrimage to Indiana, where the divorce was finally granted, and, thus healed of matrimony, she came home.

Here was a most unpromising beginning for a young woman, and a very extraordinary sort of life followed upon this beginning, as might well have been expected. The divorced wife, in the course of time, fell a victim to second love and married an actor by the name of Swift, of course much against the will of her parents. Swift, the story goes, was a fast man, but strutted his brief hour in this locality to some advantage. The fair Serena, as Mrs. Swift, soon developed into an actress, but on making her debut was hissed from the stage, and her theatrical career then and there saw the beginning of its end. Her dramatic associations ruined her, and in the course of time she became separated from her second husband, from whom she was finally divorced. Her father, it is said, died of a broken heart after her second marriage.

Next she became notorious as the paramour of Major Fitch, a Michigan officer, who was for some time Provost Marshal at this point. Of her intimacy with this man, and some of its fearful results, some account was given in the Louisville COURIER in August, 1863. From that paper we make the following extract:

One of the saddest of all the sad histories interwoven with the events of the four years' struggle is that of a Michigan home, many of the incidents of which transpired in this city. In 1862 a Michigan regiment was sent here for provost duty, as strong, well fed and well clad a body of men as ever marched under the silken banners of the Wolverine State. The Colonel of this regiment was made Provost Marshal, and the negro question being at that time particularly delicate, the man with the eagles made himself peculiarly odious to Kentuckians by an utter disregard of their feelings, prejudices and rights of property. The Major of the regiment, on the contrary, treated our people with respect, and when an order came removing the Colonel to another field, and putting the Major in his place, everybody said "good," and there was no more bitter feeling between the military and the people. Major —— was all that a gentleman could be—kind, courteous and polite, and soon became very popular, moving in the highest social circles, and mingling freely with the merry and gay of his fellows. He was a married man, his wife and a sweet little girl child residing at Kalamazoo, one of the most beautiful of the cities of Michigan, and where he had entered the Federal service. His father, a venerable and highly esteemed citizen, was also a resident of that place, and at home no man bore a more spotless reputation than old Major ——.

While in Louisville, he was, like most other military men, a patron of the drama, and frequently visited the theater, which, at that time, was hardly conducted as such an institution should be, for the theater-goers were almost as familiar with the doings behind the scenes as with the performances before the curtain, the "people" having many acquaintances among the audience, and being allowed to receive friendly visits from favorites. With one of the troupes then playing was Miss ——, an actress of moderate merit, to whom Major —— one day was introduced. This acquaintance ripened, and the Major became one of her "admirers." Possessed of a jovial, careless disposition, he became an easy prey to her wiles, and, though being aware of the power she had gained over him, instead of attempting to break the web her skillful fingers had woven, he gave himself up soul and body to the tempter.

His letters home, where his poor wife was praying for his safe return, indicated nothing of what was transpiring in Louisville, and though they began to come less frequently, she accepted all his excuses and never once suspected the man she would gladly have died for. Finally he ceased writing altogether, and for months no tidings reached her, save the mere mention of him that came in occasional letters of some brother officer. Determined to learn the worst, she set out from Kalamazoo in company with the father of the Major and her little daughter, and came to Louisville. Here the terrible truth was revealed to her. The actress had abandoned the stage and was living in open adultery with Major —— of the —— Michigan volunteers. Nor was this all. Evil companions and the dram shops had worked a powerful change in the once sober, clear-headed officer, and the heart-broken wife was appalled at the ruin that had been wrought in one she had believed above reproach.

A true woman, however, she did not quite give up, and resolved to make at least one desperate effort for his redemption, remembering what he had been, and hoping for the future. She implored him to return with her and abandon the life he was leading, but all her supplications and the appeals of his old father proved unavailing. He was lost forever. As a last resort she went to the woman who had robbed her of all she held dear, and on her knees, begged the base harlot to release her husband, to give him back to her for the sake of her darling child, and for the sake of the old father whose head was bowed in shame and disgrace. The only answer of the vile woman was a peremptory order for Mrs. —— to leave the house.

Finding all efforts fruitless, the unfortunate lady decided to return home, and the sad trio went back to Michigan. There she soon became an inmate of the mad-house, and shortly after died, a raving maniac. Just before his regiment was mustered out, Major —— resigned, and from that time his descent to the lowest depths of a wretched life was rapid and sure. He continued to live with his companion in infamy a long time, and, both figured conspicuously in the police court, at various dates, as keepers of a disorderly house and disturbers generally. Not long since, he suddenly disappeared from the city, and left no hint of his proposed destination, nor did any one care to inquire whither the wretched sot had gone. Miss ——, the actress, the heartless destroyer of a happy home, the murderess of a pure, loving wife; who has covered with ignominy and shame a helpless child and a once proud father, is now an inmate of a house of ill-fame in this city.

The story of Serena's career in St. Louis, so far as it is known here, is soon told. Fitch went to that city in his retiracy, but, we believe, had little more to do with her. He proved himself fit for nothing, and even lost a situation as driver of a street car, so utterly worthless had he become. "Mrs. Fitch" got aboard the steamer Stonewall at St. Louis in company with a female friend, intending to go to New Orleans, and both she and her companion were lost in the terrible disaster at Neeley's Landing. How they died, whether by fire or flood, may never be known. The hot flames of the burning wreck may have been their winding sheet, or the dark waters may have closed over them as they struggled with the resistless current. Whatever may have been their fate, certainly the case of one looks very much as if it were a terrible retribution, long withheld, but sure as the vengeance of an offended God always is.

THAT OUTRAGE.

The Offender in the City Court Yesterday.

The young man who became involved in the unfortunate difficulty Saturday night was brought before the City Court yesterday on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He pleaded guilty and was fined $15 and held in $300 bond to be of good behavior for six months. The facts of the case as published in the COURIER-JOURNAL Sunday morning created general comment, and everybody seemed eager to find out the names of the parties. The City Court yesterday morning was consequently crowded by anxious gossipers, eager to get a look at the man and to hear the details of the affair. They were sadly disappointed, however, when he squashed developments by the bold pleading.

As we stated, he was a gentleman well known in the community and one who has heretofore borne an unblemished character. He gave as an explanation that he was intoxicated and not aware of or responsible for his conduct. The developments, such as they were, evidently mitigated in the eyes of the spectators the seeming rascality of his conduct. He has been punished severely for his indiscretion, and, besides the inevitable injury to his name and character, he has lost a good situation which he has held for a number of years.

If it accomplish nothing more, this case has had the effect of bringing the police to a realization of their duty in regard to the protection of ladies on the streets both by day and by night. The Superintendent, we learn, has given strict orders that his subordinates shall see particularly to the protection of ladies from the insults of men on the streets, and arrest all who offend in the slightest degree. He intends to prosecute the good work till the time shall come when the sisters and mothers of our citizens can go to and fro throughout the city at all reasonable hours of the day and night without fear of molestation. And why should they not.

Newspaper Thieves.

We have had many complaints during the past week from subscribers who failed to get their morning papers. The cause was explained on Saturday morning by the detection of two boys named Mullikin, stealing papers from the doors of residences on Broadway between Third and Fourth. One of them was arrested and brought before Judge Craig, who, upon promises of reform, released him after delivering him a severe lecture and stating that hereafter when boys guilty of taking papers were brought before him, he would be compelled to send them to the House of Refuge. Subscribers who are hereafter annoyed by newspaper thieves will now know what course to pursue to stop it.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The United States Court was not in session yesterday.

The Helm Guards give their second annual ball on the 24th.

The November term of the Jefferson Circuit Court will begin next Monday.

Work on Gen. Wright's dam was suspended last Saturday for the winter.

The skating rink, one of the favorite places of amusement, will be open to-night.

Judges Ballard and Col. Bristow have returned from Paducah. Gen. Murray has not.

Judge Craig, of the City Court, is off on a tour of recreation—hunting in "Green Cove."

Twenty-three car loads of plump porkers arrived to this city from Lexington on Sunday.

A number of prominent citizens are preparing to go a-hunting (?) on Wednesday. Of course they won't attend the prize fight.

Letters and packages designed for delivery in Cincinnati should be plainly addressed, "Mr. ——, Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio."

Aaron F. Cox, Esq., formerly publisher of the Presbyterian Herald, in this city, died at his residence in St. Louis, Mo., last Thursday.

A delicate female up town, just recovering from a long sickness, yesterday put herself outside of two gallons of turtle soup at one sitting.

Smythe. A party with this aristocratic appellative was one of three prisoners at First-street station last night. Smith-e was sober enough to find his way home.

If you want to stop a street car, shake your nickel at the driver. One of them on Market street yesterday stopped so quick as to cause an eruption on one of the faithful animals.

Gen. T. T. Smiley, of Nashville, has gone to Louisiana to take depositions in the case of C. M. Hays, of Nashville, against the United States mail line between Louisville and Cincinnati.

On last Saturday night Mr. Geo. A. Houghton, one of the U. S. Inspectors for this District, fell into an excavation at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Portland Avenue, and was seriously injured.

Rev. Mr. Heywood delivered a very eloquent and interesting address at the Unitarian church last Sabbath evening, on the Life and Influence of George Peabody. It was spoken of very highly.

Four men are canvassing the city for subscriptions to the Republican paper, the first number of which they promise will be issued on the first day of December. They are meeting with encouragement.

It is said that Prof. Hast intends to give a series of concerts for the purpose of illustrating the rise and progress of music from its earliest history to the present time. They will be looked for with interest.

The Sheriff of Breckinridge county passed through the city yesterday on his way to Frankfort with George Washington Bresham, who is to sojourn at the penitentiary for the next three years. Counterfeiting.

Messrs. H. S. Duncan & Son, the well-known Fern Creek Nurserymen, have just issued their new catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, vines, evergreens, &c. It seems to be very complete as it certainly is very extensive.

In the City Court yesterday John Thomas and Joe Hall were each held to bail in the sum of $500 as suspected felons, and for playing the little brass-lock confidence-game. They not having the bail money, were sent to the Work-house.

"Time!" A number of sports left the city last night by the Short Line road to attend the McCool-Allen Knock-em-down to-morrow. Others will be off to-day, and Louisville would send a large delegation did not nearly everybody believe the fight will fizzle.

The case of H. Thomson & Co. vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, which has been on trial in the Common Pleas Court for ten days past, has not been decided. The jury, after consulting for two hours, yesterday morning agreed to disagree, and were discharged.

George and Parthenia Bonner, a colored couple, each sentenced to one year's imprisonment for grand larceny, and Margaret Noll, w. c., sentenced for a similar period for cutting, were brought to this city yesterday by the Sheriff of Union county, and will be taken on to Frankfort to-day.

A negro named Bill Adams appeared as a witness in the City Court yesterday, when he was recognized by Mr. Alfriend as an escaped convict from the Work-house. He was taken into custody and returned to his old quarters, from which he unceremoniously disappeared some two or three months ago.

A difficulty occurred at Samuels' depot, on the Bardstown branch road, Sunday morning, between two men, Osborne and Hagan by name, in which the latter was frightfully carved, receiving no less than seven wounds. All the wounds were inflicted with a small knife. Whisky occasioned the trouble.

A shabby old man named Billy Button was presented before the City Court yesterday morning for being drunk and disorderly in the upper part of town Sunday afternoon. His attorneys pleaded lustily, and succeeded in having him discharged, when he left with a "Thanke, sir," to the Judge. Billy won't be apt to fly off any more soon.

The Adams Express Company has generously offered to carry, free of charge, any flags, pictures, army relics, &c., that may be forwarded to be exhibited at the halls used by the Army of the Tennessee at their meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 17th inst. Articles carefully marked and consigned to Colonel J. M. Schoenmaker, Chairman of the Committee on Decoration, will, we are requested to say, be gladly received and well cared for.

A fire was discovered about 4 o'clock Sunday morning in the office of the secretary of the Cincinnati and Lexington railroad. The timely arrival of the engines prevented what would probably have been a large fire, for a high wind was blowing at the time. As it was, the flooring burned about three feet each way. The fire is thought to have originated in a wooden spit-box filled with saw-dust, and into which a cigar stump had been thrown.

Fifteen or more emigrants from Tennessee or Virginia were camped near the Blind Asylum yesterday. They had six wagons and teams, were very poorly clad, and were almost entirely at the mercy of the weather. Their horses were poor and jaded, but they were still trying to make their way to Missouri. One of the children had died Sunday night from want of nourishment and attendance, and there was not money enough in the party to pay for the burial of the body.

A report which was prevalent in the city on Sunday, to the effect that a lady had been terribly maltreated and then ravished by a negro hackman on the Bardstown road, turned out to be all false. The truth of the matter was that a drunken woman was taken from the city to her home out there in a hack; that on arriving there she refused to get out; that the driver started back to the city, whereupon she jumped out and scratched her nose, and was left by the side of the road bleeding. The driver who had been arrested was released on the above statement of the woman herself.

The central portion of the city, for several squares, nearly lost its equilibrium yesterday over the arrest of Martin Alonzo Walker, the distinguished jurist and expounder of common law. He was taken into custody by officer Enlow, on the altogether ambiguous and illusory charge of "drunk and so forth," and was ignominiously lodged in jail by that presumptuous official. Too proud to give bail, Walker would not leave his prison, and remained there all night. This morning he meets the frowns of municipal justice in the City Court, and no doubt frowning justice will be his.

A peace warrant, daughter-in-law against mother-in-law, was tried before Justice Connell yesterday. The facts in the case were that the mother-in-law, Helen Finley, had given the daughter-in-law, Louise Finley, some articles of furniture on the occasion of her wedding. The two subsequently had a falling out, and the old woman, for revenge, obtained an order of delivery and took her bridal presents away from the daughter-in-law. This carried the disagreement from bad to worse, till the old woman made some terrible threats against the younger, who, in order to protect herself, swore out the peace warrant. Finley, the elder, was held in $50 bond to keep the peace.

While the diabolical scenes in Hamlet were in progress at the theater last night, and while Hamlet, with an exceedingly bad cold, was elaborating his family matters before an awed and breathless parquette, James McCarty and Thos. Johnston fought beneath the glare of the gas crescents overhanging the doors of the Thespian temple. This desperate battle was witnessed by quite as large and appreciative a crowd of fellow-citizens as that which listened to the various eccentricities of the lordly Dane within, but before the red field could be definitely won, the noble combatants were in the arms of the police. Shortly after they were put to bed in the jail, and their names went down on the slate side by side with those of officers White and Martin, relentless conservators of the theatrical peace.

Personal.

Captain B. M. Harney, lately engaged on the survey of the St. Louis Air-line road, started Sunday to Texas, to take a similar position on the El Paso road.

Hon. W. L. Conklin, of Grayson county, has been in the city several days, for the purpose of procuring medical attention for a sick son, who, we are glad to know, is improving. Mr. Conklin is the Senator from the Grayson district, and is a splendid specimen of the true, genial, and hospitable Kentucky gentleman. He has in years past had much experience in both branches of the Legislature, has always been regarded as one of the safest, most intelligent and reliable of our public men, and we are not surprised that his name is frequently mentioned in connection with the speakership of the Senate.

I. O. G. T.—Installation.

At a regular meeting of the Olive Branch Lodge No. 177, I. O. G. T., held on Saturday evening, Nov. 7th, at their hall, corner of First and Market streets, the following officers were installed by J. J. Hickman, G. W. C. T. of the State, to serve for the ensuing term:

James Harris, W. C. T.
Miss Kate Murray, W. V. T.
Miss Mattie Tardy, R. H. S.
Miss Sallie Murray, L. H. S.
Theo. T. Simpson, W. S.
Mrs. Laura Simpson, W. A. S.
Jos. M. Bowers, W. F. S.
Mrs. Katie Bowers, W. T.
L. D. Pearson, Jr., W. M.
Miss Bell Smith, W. D. M.
Miss Alice Smith, W. I. G.
Geo. E. Foskett, W. O. G.
Jas. A. Breeding, P. W. C. T.
Jas. C. Gill, W. C.

The Patents Granted.

The Solicitor of Patents reports the following grants to Southern and Western inventors during the past week:

Indiana—J. J. Kiser, Middletown; railway car brake. S. F. Estell, Richmond; folding school desk.

Kentucky—J. A. McClelland, Louisville; mode of producing useful articles from collodion and its compounds.

Tennessee—J. C. Pinner, Newbern; screw-driver. L. T. Clement, Smyrna; machine for cleaning cotton. F. A. Wells, Memphis; cotton-seed hulling machine.

Louisiana—Arthur Barbarin, New Orleans; machine for carbureting atmospheric air. M. S. Bringier, Ascension parish; apparatus for evaporating cane juice. H. C. Grube, Plaquemine; so'a attachment.

Mississippi—J. M. Ferguson, Summit; medical compound for the cure of fever and ague.

FUNERAL OF T. T. SHREVE.

A Procession over Eleven Squares Long—An Imposing Cortege.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

One of the largest, most solemn, and imposing funerals we have ever witnessed in this city was that of the late T. T. Shreve, on Sunday last. It was a turning out of the old and the young, the rich and the poor, in overwhelming numbers, to pay their last respects to a long-known citizen, gone from their midst forever. A bright sun from a cloudless sky shone clear throughout the day, and the air, though chilly, kept not within doors the thousands who knew the deceased.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour appointed for the funeral, the residence of the deceased was filled to overflowing with those who had come hither to join with the mourners. And even in front of the family mansion, from Sixth to Center, the whole street was filled with a numerous throng to whom the house afforded no room to stand or sit. The remains of the deceased lay in the parlor in a magnificent casket, adorned with the richest of ornaments, and covered all over with living flowers. Many an old friend shed a kindly tear as he gazed for the last time upon the coffined features from which life was forever gone.

The funeral ceremonies were two-fold—those of the Episcopal Church and the Masonic fraternity. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Craik, Rector of Christ Church, who, clad in his surplice, went through with the solemn ceremonies in a most feeling and impressive manner. The choir of Christ church was also present, and the first song they sang, beginning with the words, "Nearer my God to thee," was particularly sweet and affecting. The Episcopal service over the dead is ever solemn and impressive, but in this instance it seemed peculiarly so.

But not the least interesting and impressive part of the religious ceremony were the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Heywood, of the Unitarian Church. The deceased was a frequent attendant of Mr. Heywood's church, and the remarks of Mr. Heywood on this occasion were both feeling and appropriate. The religious ceremonies at the family mansion closed with the song beginning with the words, "Abide with me," most touchingly rendered by the choir and joined in by many of the audience.

The pall-bearers who had been selected by the family then came into the parlor and took possession of the remains. They were twenty-two in number. The first six, consisting of Judge Pirtle, Dr. Elliott, H. D. Newcomb, W. B. Belknap, James Anderson and Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, came first and took their position in front of the casket.

Then followed eight other gentlemen who bore the remains. These were John B. Smith, W. C. Hite, Charles Tilden, Andrew Graham, J. Lawrence Smith, J. W. Hanning, Chas. S. Tucker and R. T. Durrett.

And next came six others, who followed in the rear of the remains. These were S. P. Weisiger, Henry Whitestone, Dr. Powell, Alfred Harris, Z. M. Sherley and Wm. Prather.

These pall-bearers, in the order named, conducted the remains to the hearse in front of the family mansion. There it was surrounded by six pall-bearers appointed by the Masonic fraternity, consisting of Messrs. Wigginton, Cook, Kerr, Bassett, Miles, and McHert, and by two others, Messrs. Fincke and Wicks, appointed by the directors of the Widows' and Orphans' Home. The last named eight walked by the side of the hearse that bore the remains to the cemetery.

The procession that now moved toward the cemetery was one of the longest and most imposing that we have ever seen in this city. It extended the full length of eleven squares, and its front was well on its way to the cemetery before its rear had passed the starting point. And when it entered the cemetery grounds it was there in the midst of another great throng of persons who had walked out ahead of the procession. The Masons lined both sides of the great avenue of the cemetery, and the grave was surrounded by persons who had there been long in waiting for the coming of the remains to their last resting place.

Arrived at the grave, the ceremonies of the Episcopal church were completed by the Rev. Mr. Craik, and then followed the Masonic burial. The Masonic service at the grave was read by P. G. Master J. M. S. McCorkle, in a clear, solemn and impressive voice. The white apron and the evergreens went down into the grave from Masonic hands, and soon the earth rose over the last resting place of the deceased.

It was night when the grave was closed, and darkness lent its solemn shades to the mournful scene. And thus has passed away from among us one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens. No one who had lived in vain would thus be followed to the grave by a sorrowing city. The long life of industry and integrity that the deceased had lived had made him known to many friends, who did not forget to pay their last tribute of respect to his lifeless form. He has left a fortune such as none of our citizens before him had accumulated, and now that he is gone there is none to be found among all his survivors who can say that the deceased ever wronged a fellow being out of a single farthing. The great fortune he accumulated came of industry, economy and integrity, pursued through long and weary years under the guidance of a judgment that was never at error in financial affairs. His great wealth was of his own making, and those who succeed him in its possession may rest assured that it came of an honest industry and economy worthy of the imitation of us all.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera House.

The debut last night of Mr. Neil Warner as "Hamlet" was, next after the engagement of Mrs. Bowers, the event of the season. The house was crowded, every seat being occupied and many persons compelled to stand. The play was well mounted and the cast a fair one. Mr. Warner was evidently suffering from a very bad cold, which affected his voice and made it quite hoarse. Although laboring under this serious disadvantage, he made a decided and palpable hit. His stage manner is easy, natural and graceful, united to a handsome physique and an expressive face. His reading is admirable and his delivery effective and finished. Mr. Warner's conception of the character of Hamlet is a trifle too robust and muscular in the more violent scenes, but this slight defect is compensated for and more than counterbalanced by the softness, refinement and intensity with which he plays the quieter ones. The modulation of his voice in the interview between Hamlet and his mother, when Hamlet describes his father and draws the celebrated comparison between him and Claudius, is an instance of his power of elocution. Hamlet as played by Mr. Warner is more of a soldier than a moody or melancholy student, as if his disposition had been molded by the field and not the closet. Hamlet's intellectual culture does not give color to his life and manner, instead of his many accomplishments. Mr. Warner gives us, however, a very excellent, and, in some respects, original delineation of the part, a piece of acting which evinces discriminating study and taste. It would, perhaps, be unfair to draw a comparison between him and Edwin Booth, who makes Hamlet a man of morbid sensibility, great refinement, and with all of the exclusiveness of habit which an æsthetic character would have who is suddenly tried by the events which so rapidly crowd upon him. In many respects Mr. Warner's acting is not unlike Mr. Barry Sullivan's, particularly in the quieter scenes of Hamlet. His success last night, under the drawback of a cold, was an appreciative tribute to his acknowledged merit as an actor. To-night he will appear as Richelieu, in which he will give us a glimpse of his force in another species of character.

New York City on Canvas.

Masonic Temple yesterday attracted a large audience. We advise no one to attend unless they wish to get into a crowd, which will be seen to-day if they visit the panorama of New York City or any evening or night this week. Our people have found out that it is one of the finest works of art ever exhibited here, and every person who sees it induces a half dozen others to attend. In visiting the panorama, you have first a fine view of New York, from the upper part of the city, down Broadway, taking a long view of the East River and the Hudson. Then commencing up Broadway, we passed along, seeing the churches, stores, processions, newsboys, etc. We read signs over the stores, saw the dolls, etc., in the curiosity-shop windows, and omnibuses smashing along. Then miles of view along the East and Hudson rivers, steamers, mighty ships, and all the bustle and commerce of travel, passing "life like" before you. We never saw life so illustrated before. But it was not all show; the gentlemanly lecturer had gathered up a mass of facts and statistics, and gave them to us, and thus beguiled our pleasant journey. The New York millionaires, newsboys, &c., were discanted upon, with scores of other topics, so we came away profited. We say to all, go and see the panorama of New York, where a splendid painting and a good lecture combine to please and inform.

Brinley Again Triumphant.

A special dispatch from Rome, Ga., to the COURIER-JOURNAL, informs us that at the great fair at that place last week, after two days' plowing with strong competition, the Brinley Universal plow was victorious, taking the first premium. This is another feather in the great plow inventor's cap.

THE LOUISVILLE OF TO-DAY.

A Georgia Correspondent on the Kentucky Metropolis.

A correspondent of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph thus writes as a looker-on in Louisville:

Business of the city, in every department, is in a most thriving condition, and, but for the greatly inadequate amount of currency in circulation, our trade would assume immense proportions. Often in our perambulations through the city we contrast the Louisville of to-day with the year '62. It is a resurrection as miraculous as that of which the prophet beheld in his vision of the valley of dry bones! Thanks to the magic of printer's ink. We do not wish to be invidious, or detract in the least from any of all the various enterprises that have contributed to this resurrection of Louisville from her whilom Van Winkle stupor; yet we are constrained to believe that we, to-day, are a great and growing city, more largely indebted to the animus, the earnest and powerful influence of the COURIER-JOURNAL than from all other causes combined. If the late convention, and the great demonstration that was made during its sittings, can be regarded as a success, we owe that success to the previous appeals daily and continually made through the columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL and from other publications in our midst—all lending a helping hand to the furtherance of the grand enterprise. We like the noble Spartan energy, exclaiming:

"We'll find a way or make it."

With a thousand natural advantages in our favor as a city, we need only the will and the energy to take "seats in the front part of the meeting." We often feel, although a "looker-on in Vienna," that, "by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on!" We send you many greetings, and trust that the great fair to be held in Macon on the 16th will be eminently a success in every sense of the word, and bring you all the present and future benefits that could be bestowed upon your romantic, beautiful and growing city.

CITY FEATURES.

Strips.

We, the undersigned, are the only agents in Kentucky for Torrey's celebrated patent weather strips. We desire to caution the public against peddlers who claim to sell these strips, and apply an inferior article. We employ no canvassing agents, and Torrey's strips can be bought of us only. The superiority of Torrey's strips over all others is well known, and parties buying the worthless trash forced upon the market are injuring the business and throwing away their money. Fitch & Lindsey, 75 Fourth street.

☞ Fine "Ames" underwear, fine merino twilled and tweed, fine beaver underwear, fine Canton underwear, made to order in Green & Green's.

☞ We have just received a fine assortment of handkerchief cravats. Cooke & Sewell, 230 West Main street.

Parlor Ornaments.

Beautiful shells and curiosities, now on exhibition at No. 103 Fourth street, will be sold to-morrow evening at three o'clock. Our lady friends should see them by all means, as also the rustic furniture to be sold at the same time and place.

Long Tops.

The most comfortable glove in the market at Cooke & Sewell's, 230 West Main street.

☞ Green & Green make the standard shirt to order, in all styles of bosoms, at $18 for a half dozen.

☞ Remember the auction sale this evening at 3½ o'clock, by Buckel & Shaffer. See advertisement—a cottage with three rooms and kitchen, in good order.

How to Save Your Carpets.

Apply Fitch & Lindsey's patent weather strips to your doors and windows. This article will keep out the coal soot and dust, and more than pay for itself in one summer. Hundreds of our best citizens are now using this article for this purpose. Call at depot, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

☞ Buck and kid, lined gloves and gauntlets at Green & Green's.

Every Week

fancy goods are received by Cooke & Sewell, 230 West Main street.

☞ Remember the auction sale this evening at 3½ o'clock, by Buckel & Shaffer. See advertisement—a cottage with three rooms and kitchen, in good order.

Instruction in German.

Prof. Jos. Cohen, Principal German Teacher at the Seventh-ward school, will spend a few hours each day to teach private scholars.

His terms are: One scholar 75c, and every additional scholar 50c more per lesson. To young ladies or gentlemen he would recommend for classes of four or more his terms per quarter, payable in advance: 2 lessons a week (26 lessons), each scholar, $10; 3 lessons a week (39 lessons), each scholar, $14; 4 lessons a week (52 lessons), each scholar, $16; 5 lessons a week (65 lessons), each scholar, $18. His residence is at Rev. Dr. Kleeberg's, 236 Fifth street, between Broadway and York.

☞ Pulse-warmers and ear-muffs at Green & Green's.

☞ The best quality of English alpaca umbrellas for sale by Cooke & Sewell, 230 West Main street.

Wall Paper.

Fitch & Lindsey, 75 Fourth street, near Main, offer great inducements to parties wishing to purchase wall paper. Their stock is very large and well selected, and their patterns are the handsomest we have ever seen.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

Sublime.

This tie in all colors at Cooke & Sewell's, 230 West Main street.

"P. P. D."—The "Patent Pantaloon Drawers" at Green & Green's.

Show-cases—Silver and Wooden.

We offer to the fall trade a very superior article of metal and wooden cases. Fitch & Lindsey, manufacturers, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	5 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	12 M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	4 P. M.
Cairo	PINK VARBLE	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 7.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. — Ben Franklin, Cin.
Edinburgh, Memphis. — Leslie Combs, Ironton.
Allegheny Belle No. 4, Cin. — H. A. Jones, Pitts.
Glasgow, Cin. — Robt. Moore, Memphis.
Palestine, Head.

DEPARTURES—Nov. 7.

Ben Franklin, Cin. — Edinburgh, Cin.
H. A. Jones, Texas. — Robt. Moore, Cin.
Allegheny Belle No. 4 St. Louis.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 8.

St. Charles, Cin. — R. C. Gray, Memphis.
Mountain Belle, Evansv. — Pink Varble, Cairo.

DEPARTURES—Nov. 8.

Leslie Combs, Ironton. — St. Charles, Cin.
Gen. Lytle, Cin. — Palestine, Head.
Glasgow, Memphis. — R. C. Gray, Cin.
Mountain Belle, Cin.

The river is receding slowly at this point, with 3 feet 7 inches water in the canal and 4 feet water on Portland bar. The last arrival from the lower Ohio reports 3 feet at French Island and Walker's bars. Weather cold and cloudy. Business very dull.

The Pink Varble was the only boat in port last night.

The Glasgow, for Memphis, added 100 tons, all she wanted here.

The Peytona and barges are reported hard aground at Walker's bar.

The Local Board of Inspectors, at St. Louis, are investigating the Stonewall disaster.

The Kate Robinson, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, has seventy-five tons of freight for this point.

The Henry A. Jones, a new packet built at Pittsburg, for Trinity river, Texas, passed down Sunday, with a fair trip.

The barge sunk on Saturday near Bellevue, on the upper Mississippi, by the Diamond Jo, contained 15,000 bushels of wheat and 1,200 barrels of flour.

The Evansville and Cincinnati packet, Mountain Belle, was too deep to come through the canal yesterday, and discharged her Louisville freight at Portland.

The Grand Era, Capt. Kouns' new Red river packet, was preparing to leave New Albany for New Orleans last night. She is one of the finest and most complete boats ever built around the falls.

It is reported that arrangements are being made to run a regular line of packets between Little Rock and Pine Bluff, to connect with Mississippi boats, while the river is at its present stage.

The suit of the steamer Mountaineer against the Sunset for thirty thousand dollars damages sustained in a collision in the spring of 1867, closed in the District Court, at Omaha, Thursday, Judge Lake reserving his decision.

Capt. Sam. Houston, Supervising Inspector of the Sixth District, has restored the licenses of Robert Redden and Thos. Green, engineers, and James Matheny, James Damron and Wm. Luty, pilots of the ill-fated Cumberland.

The Pink Varble, from Cairo, had a fair trip, including 800 sacks of wheat and a lot of sundries for Cincinnati. She will leave at 5 P. M. to-day from the city wharf, and will take freight for Tennessee river, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

The Victory, of the White Collar line of Mississippi teamers, while nearing the landing at Clinton, Iowa, yesterday morning, burst her main steam-pipe, killing a colored man from St. Louis, fatally scalding a deck-hand, and injuring three others.

The Virginia is reported aground at Dog Tooth, 18 miles above Cairo. By letter from Capt. Schultz, we learn that she left St. Louis with a full trip of freight at good prices—flour 60c, and pound freight 25c. She had but few people, and but little stock.

The Mary Miller, Capt. Henry Miller's new packet for the Evansville and Memphis trade, will come off the ways to-day. Her cabin is progressing favorably and she will soon be completed. She is very light, drawing only sixteen inches. Her machinery is being built at New Albany.

From a private letter we learn that the John Kilgour, Capt. Benson, is prospering in the Bends trade. The Gov. Allen is running in opposition, but the fight is about over, and the prospects are the Kilgour will be allowed a day in the trade. Capt. Benson is one of the cleverest men on the river, and deserves to succeed.

Steamboating in Arkansas river is at a low ebb at present. A Memphis special gives the following doleful picture of matters in that stream: "The Linton, which sunk several days since, in Arkansas river, near the cut-off, has broken in two. She will prove a total loss. The Van Buren, which sunk below Pine Bluff, will be raised. There are now five boats aground in the Arkansas river, viz: Fort Gibson, Importer, Enterprise, Viola Belle and Arkansas. To Little Rock there is but twenty inches, and above there navigation is suspended.

Late improvements in the making of steel have made it as cheap for use in machinery as iron that has an equal strength. It is made as hard as diamond and as tough as leather, so that one pound of it will do the work or sustain the tension of two pounds of the steel formerly made. It can be made so hard as to cut glass, and so flexible as to be twisted into cordage, which can be used like other substances employed as bands of machinery. It is without fiber, and has equal strength in all directions. The discovery greatly extends the limits of the applicability of machinery, and it promises to work something of a revolution in practical mechanics. For power of bearing extension, compression, flexion and torsion, the improved steel greatly surpasses the old. It is just the material for steam boilers.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 8.—Weather cloudy, cold, and wet. Mercury 28 to 34, now 32. River fallen 7 inches. Snowed nearly all day and changed to rain at dark, with a prospect of a bad night. Port list—Alleene, Cincinnati to St. Louis; Kate Putnam, Pittsburg to New Orleans, at 8 last night; Rose Hite, Louisville to Henderson, at 10 last night; Alpha, from Cairo; Henry A. Jones, Pittsburg to Trinity river, at 3 P. M.; Sam J. Hale, Memphis to Cincinnati, at 1 P. M.; West Wind, to Cairo; Fayette, Henderson and return. The pockets had good trips. Transient boats were loaded to the water. The Rose Hite left at 1 P. M. The Sam J. Hale discharged 300 bales cotton; has 77 for Cannelton and 600 for Cincinnati. The Dexter, assisted by the Octavia and J. J. Abert, was trying the passage of Walker's bar to-day with hopes of success. The Lawrence is below the bar awaiting the Dexter to get out of the channel.

CAIRO, Nov. 8.—Arrived—Baker, Tennessee river packet at 8; Mary Boyd, from Cincinnati to Memphis at 6; St. Joe, from St. Louis to Vicksburg at 7; Virginia, from St. Louis to New Orleans at 9; St. Joseph, from St. Louis to Memphis at 9; Marble City, from Vicksburg to St. Louis at 2 P. M.; Ella Hughes, Nashville packet at 4; Cairo, from Memphis to St. Louis at 5; Pauline Carroll, from New Orleans to St. Louis at 6; Lumsden, from Memphis to Evansville at A. River fell three inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 48.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Arrived—Marmora, from Kansas City; Tom Morgan, from Missouri river; Glasgow, from Cincinnati; Adella and Lovell, from Illinois river. Departed—Dubuque, for St. Paul; Henry Ames, for Red river; Belle Memphis, for [illegible]; [illegible], for New Orleans. [illegible] cloudy and cold. [illegible] light snow this morning; indications [illegible] snow.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.—[illegible] rain falling [illegible] Departed—Belle Memphis, and [illegible] for St. Louis; Mary Houston for Louisville.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—Arrived—[illegible] and Robert Moore, from Memphis; [illegible] River declining. Weather [illegible], raw and cloudy.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 8.—River falling, 12 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Snow this morning, and cloudy to-night. Arrived—Burksville from Paducah.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Arrived—Ruth, La Belle, Great Republic, Alice, Mohawk and barges and LaBelle.

From our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

As interesting experiment test of Bradbury's Low Water Indicator was made on board the Mayaville packet, Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which the water was drawn off to a point two inches [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] St. James [illegible] for a week [illegible] [illegible]. The indicator [illegible] [illegible] boiler, and having a pipe extending down a little way into the boiler. It is so constructed that when the water in the boiler is reduced to the [illegible] the pipe, a sharp, shrill whistle will continue to sound as long as no more water is added, and is sufficiently loud to be heard one hundred yards or more. It can be distinctly heard in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. There is no steam in the pipe until after the water leaves the lower end. As the pipe [illegible] a [illegible] it is thought that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The Gazette [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The Commercial of the same date says:

There is a call for more legislation apropos to the Stonewall steamer disaster. But the law was violated in the case of the Stonewall. She was not properly provided with life-preservers or boats, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] borror is still talked about. An additional precaution seems to be demanded to increase the chances of life in river navigation; that is, the general use of metallic life-boats.

HAMILTON, KY., OHIO RIVER, Nov. 4.—Although we had very bad weather and very cold for our business, we worked 48 days and performed the following work between here and Cincinnati: Trees cut down and cut up, [illegible] [illegible]. The snags were out near the channel of the river, some of them very large. The stumps and trees were right in the way of the landing places of the packets. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The Ohio river, at this time, is in better condition for navigation than it has been for several years. One more summer's work will complete the job, if it is followed up next summer. It is my desire to see the work accomplished before the close of another year. D. M. DRYDEN,

U. S. Snagboat Zebra, Ohio River Improvement.

The following proceedings of Circuit Court No. 2 are reported in the St. Louis Republican of Saturday:

Richard J. Lockwood and Edward Wider, by his guardian, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] against the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, defendants. This was a suit brought to recover $8,000 for the loss of the steamboat Bridgeport, in the Missouri river, at a point a few miles below Sioux City, Iowa, on the 21st day of June, 1868. The petition alleges that the said Richard J. Lockwood and Edward Wider were partners, doing business under the firm name of Lockwood & Wider, and that on the first day of May, 1868, they insured their boat, the Bridgeport, in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, for the sum of $8,000, the policy bearing date May 1, 1868, and that on the 19th day of the same month, with a valuable cargo of freight on board, they started on a trip to Fort Benton; and that on the 21st day of the next month, the boat and cargo were entirely lost. The agreement in the stipulations of insurance was that if loss occurred payment was to be made within sixty days after the [illegible] and proof of loss; that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and demanded payment in the sum of $8,000, but that the Bridgeport company delayed and [illegible], and refused, and [illegible] to recover with interest.

In defense, the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company set up a number of pleas, among which are that the Bridgeport was not properly manned, the management of the Bridgeport; that it was not [illegible] a total wreck; and that it was not entirely abandoned as represented by plaintiffs. The evidence produced on both sides is very voluminous, including a great many depositions of persons residing at different points, and the jury is left to sift it, and from its preponderance either way to make up their verdict.

☞ A musical album, which combines a panoramic view of musical celebrities and gives a music box accompaniment of their best known works, is the latest English novelty.

☞ Geo. Cruikshank, the famous artist, has become an earnest worker in the temperance cause in England, and is startling the public by his bold language and earnest appeals.

☞ A fellow evidently determined to have railroad time stepped off the cars at Neenah, Wis., and carefully set his watch by the circular indicator on the water tank.

☞ The expenses of the French Imperial household have been recently reduced by over two-thirds, no court festivals having been given since April last.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—P. M.

Call loans were very easy to-day and the leading government dealers [illegible] large amounts of [illegible] at 5@6 per cent, while stock brokers got supplied at 6@7 per cent. There is no abatement of the stringency in discounts. Prime bankers' names are 9@10 per cent, and anything not strictly prime ranges from 12 to 18 per cent.

The failures announced to-day have added to the general distrust. The suspension is announced of A. Bensinger & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, in Liberty street. This was the oldest house in this line, having been established in 1776. The members explain that the present embarrassment is temporary, and say that the firm has assets to double its liabilities, but that the stringency in the money market, as well as the difficulty of borrowers are concerned, has made it impossible to meet their engagements.

Sterling firm at 8¾@9.

Gold opened at 127½; opened at 126⅞, touched 127⅛, and closed at 126⅞@127. The carrying rates were 6@7 per cent to flat.

Government bonds dull and barely steady.

Coupons '81	115⅞@115⅜	Coupons '65	115@115⅛
Do. '62	115¼@115½	Coupons '67	115⅛@115⅝
Do. '64	115⅞@115⅛	10-40s	108⅞@109
Do. '65	115⅜@115½	Currency 6's	107⅞@108

State bonds higher on Virginias and special North Carolina tax bonds.

Missouri	87½	New Virginia	54
Old Tenn.	56¾	Old N. Carolina	46¾
New Tenn.	52½	New N. Carolina	45
Old Virginia	45	Do special tax	41½

Stocks are higher but without activity, closing somewhat below the best prices of the day, though steady.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]
Western U. Tel.	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Adams Ex.	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Amer. Ex.	[illegible]	Ft Wayne	[illegible]
U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent.	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Ohio and Miss.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	St. Joe	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	C. C. and I. C.	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Dubuque	[illegible]
Michigan Cen'l	[illegible]		

Mining shares dull and unchanged.

Sub-treasury balance $92,797,273

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—P. M.

COTTON—Heavy and ¼c lower; sales 3,000 bales at [illegible] for middling uplands.

FLOUR—[illegible] [illegible]; market heavy and 5@10c lower; sales of 10,500 bbls at [illegible] for superfine State and Western; [illegible] for extra State; [illegible] for extra Western; [illegible] for white wheat extra; [illegible] for round-hoop Ohio; [illegible] for extra St. Louis; [illegible] for good to choice do, closing heavy; including [illegible] bbls inferior to good extra for export at [illegible]. Rye flour quiet; sales 350 bbls at [illegible].

CORNMEAL—Heavy; sales 100 bbls of Southern at about $5.15.

WHISKY—Lower; sales 200 bbls Western at $1 07@1 08.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat 204,287 bush; market [illegible] lower; declines chiefly on spring; sales of 145,000 bushels at $1 08 [illegible] for No. 3 spring; $1 [illegible] for No. 2 do; $1 18 for No. 1 do; $1 [illegible] for winter red and amber Illinois; $1 [illegible] for white [illegible]; [illegible]; $1 [illegible] for white Michigan; $1 [illegible] for extra choice white Canada. Rye quiet; sales [illegible]; Barley [illegible] [illegible]. Corn [illegible] [illegible]. Oats [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE.

	Bush.
Wheat	1,614,689
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]
Malt	[illegible]
Peas	[illegible]

GROCERIES—Rice weak; sales 200 tcs Carolina at [illegible]. Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar more active but heavy; sales of 1,400 hhds at [illegible] for Cuba. Molasses quiet but steady for prime grocery grades.

HOPS—Quiet but firm at [illegible] for American.

PETROLEUM—Firm at [illegible] for crude and [illegible] for refined.

OILS—Linseed dull at [illegible].

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—[illegible] steady at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—[illegible] pork dull; heavy and lower; sales 1,000 bbls at [illegible] for mess, closing at [illegible] cash; [illegible] for prime mess. Beef steady; sales of 120 bbls at [illegible] for new plain mess, and [illegible] for new extra mess. Lard steady; sales 150 tcs at [illegible] for prime steam; [illegible] for kettle rendered. Cut meats dull. Butter—Quiet at [illegible] for Ohio. Cheese—Dull at [illegible].

LATEST—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed dull and slightly in buyer's favor.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady for winter and heavy and declining for spring with a moderate speculative demand for [illegible] and export inquiry for winter. Rye dull and unchanged. Oats [illegible] [illegible]. Corn dull at [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] for sound mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy at [illegible] for mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull. Bacon heavy. Lard dull at [illegible] for fair to prime steam.

HOGS—Firm, with a fair demand.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.

CATTLE—Holders of good butchering at the opening demanded an advance of ¼c, but were not met by buyers and were finally compelled to sell the same at about last week's prices, and closed with a [illegible] but decidedly lower; the supply is fairly 300 short of that of last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply exceeds the demand and the market is [illegible] lower. The average quality is fully [illegible]. Sheep sold at [illegible]; lambs at [illegible] for extra.

HOGS—Dull; Michigan [illegible]; Illinois [illegible], the latter for extra and fancy.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

There is little or no change in the features of the market. Trade is rather quiet and prices are steady. The only change of [illegible] [illegible] is in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] and Willowbrook [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] in the state of small fabrics in the dry goods and woolen trade, but we forbear to mention names until they are officially mentioned.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern at 1-10 off buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet at [illegible] for fair to choice spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak and [illegible] lower; sales No. 1 at [illegible]; No. 2 at [illegible], closing at [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; No. 2 at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8—P. M.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull; family [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull at [illegible] for No. 1 red winter. Corn in good demand at [illegible] for ear and [illegible] for shelled. Oats dull at [illegible]. Rye dull at [illegible] for No. 1. Barley dull; receipts larger; No. 1 fall [illegible].

COTTON—Dull and drooping; middling [illegible].

WHISKY—Dull at $1.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged and not much demand; mess pork $31. Nothing doing in bulk meats or lard; prices nominal. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

BUTTER—[illegible].

CHEESE—[illegible].

EGGS—Advanced to [illegible].

CATTLE—In good demand at [illegible].

HOGS—Higher and in demand at [illegible]. Receipts 1,000 head. Weather excellent for slaughtering.

GROCERIES—Unchanged, but in fair demand and business in the general market a quiet one.

OILS—Linseed dull at [illegible]. Lard $1 [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm.

SEEDS—[illegible] for refined.

EXCHANGE—Dull at 1-10 discount buying.

MONEY—Market close.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8—P. M.

COTTON—Active but lower at [illegible]; sales 5,000 bales; receipts 3,800 bales; exports [illegible] bales.

FLOUR—Firmer; superfine $5 [illegible]; double extra $6 [illegible]; treble extra [illegible].

GRAIN—Corn, new mixed at [illegible]; yellow [illegible]; white [illegible]; old white, [illegible]. Oats dull at [illegible].

BRAN—$1 [illegible].

HAY—Scarce and higher; prime [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible] at [illegible]. Bacon [illegible]; shoulders [illegible]; clear rib sides [illegible]; clear sides [illegible]. Hams [illegible]. Lard steady and in good demand.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; fair [illegible]; prime [illegible]. Molasses [illegible]. Coffee firm at [illegible]; prime [illegible].

WHISKY—Depressed; Western rectified $1 17@1 20.

GOLD—126⅞.

EXCHANGE—Sterling [illegible]. New York sight drafts par.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; Northwestern extra family [illegible]; Pennsylvania and Ohio do [illegible]; fancy [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red [illegible]; amber [illegible]; white [illegible]. Rye steady at [illegible]. Corn quiet; mixed Western [illegible]. Oats [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Feverish; crude [illegible], and refined [illegible].

PROVISIONS—In light demand; mess pork $33. Lard [illegible].

WHISKY—Dull at $1 [illegible].

CATTLE—Receipts very dull, owing to large receipts, and prices favors buyers; the quotations for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers are [illegible]; fair to good [illegible]; common [illegible]. [illegible] in fair demand at [illegible]. Hogs—Dull and lower at [illegible]. The net sales were 1,300 beeves, [illegible] sheep and 4,000 hogs.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.

COTTON—Dull at 23½c. Receipts 1,238 bales; exports [illegible] bales.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn 90c. Oats [illegible].

HAY—$20.

BRAN—$20.

PROVISIONS—Pork $32 [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Bacon steady; shoulders [illegible]; sides [illegible].

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; Western superfine [illegible]; extra [illegible]; family [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull; [illegible]. Corn, white [illegible]; new yellow [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Rye [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at [illegible]. Bacon quiet; rib sides [illegible]; clear do [illegible]. Lard [illegible].

WHISKY—Unsettled and lower; nominally $1 07.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 8.

COTTON—Low middling 20½c; good ordinary 22c. Market dull.

GRAIN—Wheat, red $1 05, amber $1 10, white $1 15. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Barley [illegible].

FLOUR—[illegible] for superfine to fancy.

PROVISIONS—Bacon sides [illegible]; hams [illegible]; shoulders [illegible]; lard [illegible].

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 8—P. M.

The crude petroleum market is extremely quiet, but prices continue strong; we quote spot at [illegible]; seller November at [illegible]; seller all the year at [illegible]. Refined quiet and unchanged; oil for November delivery is quoted at [illegible]; November and December at [illegible]; buyer all the year at [illegible].

MINCED MEAT,

A STRICTLY CHOICE ARTICLE.

"Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk,

A LARGE LOT, AT REDUCED RATES.

New Shaker Preserves

AT SHAKER PRICES.

Bluegrass Cheese and Butter,

FOR SALE BY

A. FONDA & SONS,

Italian Warehousemen,

101 FOURTH ST., BET. MARKET AND JEFFERSON.

n1 d3

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House,

HARRY C. BATES .... Sole Lessee and Manager.

Second Night of the Eminent Tragedian

NEIL WARNER,

Who will appear as CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1869, will be acted Bulwer's great play of RICHELIEU, OR THE CONSPIRACY.

Cardinal Richelieu .... Neil Warner.

Supported by the full Company.

WANTED—Ladies for the Ballet. Apply at the Manager's office.

Saturday—Warner Matinee.

EXCURSION

[illegible]

TO NEW YORK CITY!

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Bullard's Panorama

OF

NEW YORK CITY!

TAKES THE SPECTATOR

FORTY-ONE MILES

THROUGH THE

Streets of New York City,

FAITHFULLY SHOWING

The Business, Bustle, and Confusion of City Life.

HE HAS A VIEW OF MORE THAN

700 Horses and Carriages,

AND UPWARDS OF

10,000 OF ITS PEOPLE!

1½ Miles of Shipping and Steamers,

Processions, Military Companies,

Bands of Music, Shipping, Steamers, &c.

At each exhibition an explanatory lecture will be given, giving much valuable knowledge of

NEW YORK AND ITS PEOPLE,

of great importance to a stranger, and of general and instructive information to everybody.

The following buildings have been placed on the panorama the last year, at the expense of $5,000:

The Crystal Palace on Fire,

Stewart's Marble Palace,

The Metropolitan Hotel,

The St. Nicholas Hotel,

Taylor's Saloon and International Hotel,

The Interior of Taylor's Saloon,

The Five Points House of Industry,

Barnum's American Museum.

Doors open an hour before the panorama moves.

WILL BE EXHIBITED AT

LOUISVILLE,

—IN—

MASONIC TEMPLE,

Tuesday Afternoon, Nov. 9, and Every Afternoon and Night to Saturday, Nov. 13, inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

Admission, 50c; Gallery, 25c; Children, 25c. Admission to all parts of the house to afternoon exhibition, 25c; Colored, [illegible].

Seats secured during the day on application to the hall without extra charge. Tickets for sale at Bradley & Gilbert's Book Store, opposite the Postoffice, and at ticket office at Temple.

n3 d11 W. B. SMITH, Agent.

RollerSkating

THE Rink will be open Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 5 o'clock. Also every morning from 9 to 12 o'clock. Hall on Seventh, bet. Walnut and Chestnut. se7 d1f

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can get first-class boarding permanently in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Single room or en suite. Address L., this office. n9 d3

FOUND.

FOUND—POINTER SLUT—On Saturday, a white pointer slut, with a large liver-colored spot on its back. The owner can have the same by paying charges. Apply at No. 53 West Green st.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of DELOS H. HODGES, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed April 7, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 17th day November, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. J. H. WARD, Register. R. M. Mosby, Assignee. n9 T4d

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy.—At Lebanon, Kentucky, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. W. SMITH, of ——, in the county of Marion and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. oc26 T3d

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,

No. 137 Main street.

Fine Furniture at a Private Residence

AT AUCTION.

THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, Nov. 9, 1869, we will sell at the private residence of Mr. [illegible], between Ninth and Tenth streets, a large and fine lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting in part of Parlor Chairs, Sofas, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Carpets, Cooking Stove, &c.; also 8 Feather Beds, Bolster and Pillows, almost new. At 11 o'clock, one fine Piano.

The above furniture is almost new, and must be sold, as the owner is removing from the city.

Terms cash.

n8 d1 W. H. PASSMORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY ANDERSON BROS. & CO.,

71 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clk

REGULAR SALE of dry goods, gents' furnishing goods, carpets, &c.; new invoices dress goods, plaid flannels, fancy cassimeres, large line ladies' corsets, hosiery, buck gloves, &c.; also, 200 lots perfumery and soaps, fresh goods. Terms cash.

n9 ANDERSON BROS. & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main sts.

Groceries, Clothing, 2 Boxes Wall Paper, Stoves, &c.

AT AUCTION

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock.

REGULAR THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

OF

Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, &c.

TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., 300 cases Boots and Shoes, comprising lines of men's, boys' and youths' kip, calf, and split boots, &c.; also women's, misses' and children's shoes in goat, morocco, kid, calf, kip, split, &c.; all fresh and seasonable goods.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, at 9½ A. M. each day, we will offer an attractive stock of Dry Goods, Notions, &c., in great variety; also Ingrain and Hemp Carpets, Blankets, Balmoral Skirts, &c.; also lines of Zephyr Woolen Goods, comprising breakfast and [illegible] shawls, [illegible] scarfs, women's, misses' and children's hoods, gloves, &c.; also traveling shirts, underwear, &c.

At 11 a. each day, an assortment of Clothing suitable for fall and winter wear, hats, &c.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

n7 Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

SALES AT AUCTION THIS WEEK.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9.

500 lots Assorted Dry Goods and Underwear; Also, 300 lots desirable Clothing, new stock.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10.

700 cases Boots and Shoes, received since the last sale.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11,

500 cases Boots and Shoes.

FRIDAY, NOV. 12,

500 lots Assorted Underwear, Hosiery and Dry Goods.

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

200 lots Assorted Clothing.

n7 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION

BY WARFIELD & WEST,

98 Jefferson street.

Two New Frame Cottages on Roselane, between Jackson and Hancock.

ON TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, we will sell at auction two entirely new frame cottages on south side of Roselane street, between Jackson and Hancock. Lots 30 by 90 feet to an alley each.

Terms liberal.

n8 d5 WARFIELD & WEST, Auctioneers.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Cottage at Auction.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, November 9th, at 3½ o'clock, we will sell a beautiful cottage, with three rooms and kitchen, cistern, &c., on Nineteenth, between Duncan and Harney streets. Now is the time for a nice little home; good neighborhood and rapidly building up with nice dwellings and two-story houses. Terms at sale. Sale positive.

BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Special Sale of the Fine Household Furniture of Dr. Fitz,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the residence of Dr. Fitz, corner of Third and Walnut streets, over Dr. Jenkins' drug store, his entire furniture, consisting in part of fine cushioned [illegible] chairs, [illegible], marble-top [illegible], wardrobes, bureaus, [illegible] [illegible], extension table, glass and china ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, cook stove and kitchen utensils, with other articles in the house-furnishing line, all in first-rate order. Sale positive, as the doctor is removing from the city.

Terms cash.

n8 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

Dexter Saloon and Restaurant, Corner Green and Clay streets.

THIS well-known saloon and restaurant, doing a good business, will be sold on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder on account of a change of business. Terms cash.

n7 d4* B. C. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Auction Notice.

THERE will be sold on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1869, at the stables of B. W. Jenkins, corner Fifth and Green streets, 4 large work Mules and 1 Pacing Mule.

n7 d4*

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

LOST—DOG—On Saturday evening, November 6, a pointer pup, about 4 months old, marked black and white. Had on double chain collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing it to W. A. WARNER, Jr., southwest corner Third and Jefferson sts.

LOST—MONEY—On Saturday, on Main street, between Tenth and Fourth, $7—the week's wages of a young man. $3.50 will be paid to the finder upon leaving it at this office.

LOST—DOG—Sunday, Nov. 7, a large white mastiff dog, by the name of Hector. A liberal reward will be paid upon leaving him at Madame D. RUHL'S, 112 Fourth st. n8 d3

LOST—A COLORED BOY—About 13 years old; dark complexion, named James Slaughter; scar on face in shape of letter U. A reward will be paid for his delivery or any information that will lead to his recovery. THOS. S. HAYDEN. 12 miles out on Preston-street road, or address him through the post-office.

STRAYED—COW—On the 27th of October, a large brindle cow, with crumpled horns, the bush of her tail white, and some white spots in her face; slip spot on right side; she gives milk. A liberal reward will be paid for her return. MATTINGLY & BRO., Eighth street, between Jefferson and Green. n7 d3*

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50,

INCLUDING

Meals and State-Room.

This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.

Two Daily Lines.

U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.

GEN. BUELL .... C. DAVID, Master.

BEN. FRANKLIN .... SAM. HILDRETH, Master.

Landing at all intermediate points.

Evening Express Line at 3 o'clock P. M.

UNITED STATES .... S. M. WADE, Master.

GEN. LYTLE .... D. WHITTEN, Master.

Landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Have one night and from 107 to 137 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices, and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

au15 d1f FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Merchants' Packet

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

The Light Draught Passenger Steamer

PINK VARBLE .... JOHN ROBERTS, Master,

Lew. Morris, Clerk.

Will leave as above and all intermediate landings on This Day, the 9th inst., at 5 P. M., positively, from city wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent,

No. 46 Fourth street.

N. B. The Pink Varble has good accommodations for stock, and will take freights for any point on Tennessee river.

For Cairo and Memphis.

PINK VARBLE .... ROBERTS, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 9th, at 5 P. M., positively, from city wharf.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.

MORNING STAR .... DAILEY, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 9th, at 3 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

MARY HOUSTON .... L. B. DUNHAM, Master,

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Saturday the 13th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular Express Line Packet

For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis.

ANNA .... O. P. SHINKLE, Master,

John Thrasher, Clerk.

Will positively leave for the above and all intermediate landings on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from city wharf.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river.

"Old Reliable"

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet.

LEONORA No. 2.

NOAH NEAL, Master ...... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 o'clock M.

apr8 d1f THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red and Black rivers, and all points on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 M.

se20 d1y [illegible], Agent, No. 46 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

se20 d1y J. W. FORBES, Agent, No. 46 Fourth street.

Notice to Shippers.

I am giving through bills of lading to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all intermediate points on Red river, and to all points on Ouachita, Little Red, and Black rivers, on Lake Providence, Texas, [illegible], and Sunflower river. Also to [illegible], Sacramento, and San Francisco by the Union Pacific Railroad, and to all points on the Hannibal and St. Joe, and Des Moines Valley Railroads via St. Louis.

se23 d1f [illegible], No. 46 Fourth street.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER AND TREASURER—A responsible person is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

WANTED—1 bar-tender, 1 cook, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson.

WANTED—COLORED WASHERWOMAN—Wm. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

WANTED—ALL TO KNOW—That Madame [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

WANTED—Ladies to call at Mrs. L. L. JACKSON'S Parlors, No. 3 Webster Hall, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

WANTED—THE LADIES—To know that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] between Seventh and Eighth.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER—At McGowan & Colton's Shoe Manufactory.

WANTED—SITUATION—Either as traveling agent for a wholesale house, inside business (wholesale or retail), or as assistant book-keeper. Good references. Address A. B., this office.

WANTED—SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS—To make in the best style and at the lowest rates at LEISSON'S new sign painting shop, No. [illegible] Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. Call and see specimens.

WANTED—TWO BOYS—In Courier-Journal job office. None but those who have had some experience at press-work or type-setting need apply.

WANTED—500 PIGEONS—Apply immediately to Cashier Walker's Exchange.

WANTED—INFORMATION—Of T. T. Buck and W. C. Peterson, who were clerks on the steamers Stonewall and Rose Hamilton in 1863, who are needed as witnesses. Any information as to their present residence will be thankfully received by DAVID IRVINE, of Richmond, Ky.

WANTED—A PARTNER—with a limited capital, in a live and well-established business. To an enterprising man who is willing to take hold with me, a rare chance is offered. [illegible] [illegible] Address "Mechanic," postoffice.

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? For good cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Females directed to situations free. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For "Before the Footlights and Behind the Scenes," by Olive Logan. She tells things not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] PARMELEE & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AGENTS—HIGHLY IMPORTANT—An agent wanted in every county in the United States, to take an interest in a new article, just patented, that will sell on sight to every housekeeper. It is a portable furnace, that fits in the boiler of any stove [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] BROWN, 75 Church street, Nashville, Tenn.

$25 A DAY made at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Address E. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—COAL FLOAT—I will sell at private sale, or at public auction, at 3 o'clock P. M. on 12th November, 1869, at the foot of Second street, one coal float situated at that point. This float has been recently repaired at heavy cost. The sale to be on three months' time, bond with good security to be given. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is central, and the best on the wharf for a float. [illegible] [illegible] MASON.

HAYES & McNUTT, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—GROUND—14 building lots, each [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Twentieth and Twenty-first sts. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Fourth cross sts. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] adjacent to canal. Terms liberal. Apply to B. S. [illegible], attorney, No. 7 Court Place.

FOR SALE—Owing to ill health, one of the partners in an old established wholesale drug house in Louisville, Ky., would sell his interest in the business, or, if preferred, the entire stock and fixtures can be purchased. Location one of the best in the city. Address W. D. R., care of Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—I wish to sell or exchange for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] corner Ninth and Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—RETAIL DRUG STORE—The drug store [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Apply to DR. ALEX. FORSYTH.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES—A large lot, consisting of Coffee mills, scales, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in use by Wilson, Peter & Co. Can be seen in store at northeast corner Fifth and Main. Great bargains can be had. Apply on the premises or to PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSE—A large Government warehouse, known as the Cotton Press building, located on the corner of Fifth and Water streets. It can be purchased at small figure. Apply at the office of the Great Western Dispatch Office, No. 54 Fourth street, or to J. N. PRICE.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—Three two-story brick dwellings, each containing six (6) rooms, cellar and attic, gas and water. Two situated on Third street, between Green and Walnut, Nos. 167 and 169. The other, a new modern-built house, situated on north side of Green, between First and Brook. Apply to Thomas S. Kidd, 209 West Jefferson.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THE [illegible] PRINTING OFFICE—Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 89 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A NICE BRICK COTTAGE—Of 3 rooms and kitchen, with lot 30 feet front by [illegible] deep, on Jefferson, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. Inquire of MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, No. 163 West Jefferson.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A neat two-story brick dwelling, containing 9 rooms, with all modern improvements, gas and water-works. Everything in good order. For further information call at No. 164 First st., bet. Broadway and Jacob.

FOR SALE—TWO FRAME COTTAGES AND LOTS—On Broadway above the Newburg road. One has 8 and the other 5 rooms, with all modern improvements. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] property will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. SCHAWAN, on Walnut st., bet. Campbell and Wenzel.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—A very desirable new four story brick business house, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] property will be sold at a great [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] HIXSON & CO., 74 West Main street, near Third.

FOR SALE—SAFE AND PERMANENT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—At present in good running order and doing well. Owner leaving the city. Capital required, $4,000. Address J. W., this office.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The lots [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, [illegible] [illegible] Fourth and Fifth streets, or to SNEAD & Co., Main, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—PATENTS—Valuable Patents introduced and sold by [illegible] 178 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible] [illegible] We cheerfully recommend Messrs. MacAllister & Co. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 52 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT—The stock, furniture and good will of the St. Charles Exchange Restaurant, Cincinnati, established upward of 31 years, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the proprietors, C. SHREVE & CO., 30 and 32 East Third st., Cincinnati, O.

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1870.

THE

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1870.

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